The Hebrew.

"וחיי עולם נטע בתוכינו"—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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SPAIN AND JERUSALEM.

A STORY OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

Translated from the German for THE HEBREW, by Alexander Blumensteil, A. B.

CHAPTER V.

"Dear brothers! If Esau is artful and endeavors to make Jacob one of his slaves, not only by force, but also by cunning, what is it necessary for Jacob to do? The question can be very simply answered; he must be more cunning, in order that he may not become a servant to him who seeks his destruction. My old teacher, blessed be his memory, Rabbi Zevi was accustomed to say that in moments of difficulty there is nothing better than reflection and deliberation. Let us follow this advice. First, then, the Grand Master, may his name be cursed, demands of us to direct a letter to Juda Hallevi, the contents of which you all know. Is it expedient for us to refuse to pen the letter? No, for he has threatened to banish us if we decline, and he will keep his word. Therefore you see my brethren that it is positively necessary to send the letter. Now the question arises whether we cannot do something else by which we can counteract the effects of this epistle? Without doubt we may. What shall we do. We will send a faithful and intelligent person to Juda Hallevi, who shall explain to him all the circumstances of the cases; how it happened that we penned so strange a letter to him, and how he shall seemingly act according to its contents, so as to please the order and avert ruin from us; but on the other hand, if this plan should not meet with his approbation, that we prefer to bear misfortune and disgrace ourselves, rather than that he should suffer an injury.

May then Juda Hallevi do as his conscience shall dictate, and may the Almighty, praised be his name, be with us in this undertaking; even if we should not succeed we will at least have gained time, and while there is life, there is yet hope! What do you say concerning my plan?"

A murmur of approbation passed through the assemblage. Each one whispered to his neighbor until Rabbi Moses arose and said:

"Most worthy Rabbi Joseph, you have, I believe, given us the best counsel under the circumstances, and I observe that it has received general approval. But there is one thing yet to be answered. Whom shall we send on this mission?"

Rabbi Joseph answered: "That no one from our midst can go, is evident. For should he be recognised in the foreign land, or what is worse, be missed here, by the spies of the Grand Master, you all know what will be the result. Well then," continued he who on this occasion seemed to be the only clear minded individual among them. "I know whom we can dispatch. About a month ago, a young man arrived here from Spain. My eyes have long since refused to perform their duties, so that I have not been able to behold his features. But therefore more delicate is the impression which the sound of a voice creates in me. In the thirty years that I have been blind, I have learnt to read people not by their words, which often express far different from their meaning, but from the tone and sound of these words. You are surprised, perhaps, but it is nevertheless so. For God always gives to the other faculties what strength he has taken from another. Now to this young man. Since he has taken up his residence in the house of my children, I have had ample time to learn him. And I, Rabbi Joseph, the son of Alexander, I who am now in my ninety-second year, tell you that during my whole life, I have never heard such a voice as he possesses. It is mighty in its sound, so that I do not doubt but that his soul is mightier. And at the same time, it is so sweet, so flexible and pliant that he must possess a heart which is full of sympathy and love. What indeed have I not read in his character, when he spoke and did know that I was listening to him. But why continue. It is clear what we must do. Let us send him ——."

"But what is his name? Do we know him?"

"He permits no one to ask his name. He calls himself Rabbi Abraham, and I warrant you that he is deserving of his title. For he is as learned in the love of our religion as any of us here. But he conceals the name of his family, although one can easily hear that he does it unwillingly."

"Do you refer to Rabbi Abraham of Toledo, who recently delivered such a grand sermon in the Beth Hamadresh?"

"The same."

"Will he accept the mission."

"Let me look out for that."

"I think that he is suitable," said Rabbi Moses. "And as he is little known here, he will not be missed. He must depart with the same vessel that the Grand Master is going to dispatch our letter."

The plan of operations were agreed to by all, the epistle was written, signed and immediately thereafter given over to the Grand Master.

CHAPTER VI.

Rabbi Joseph returned to his home. It was a small hut situated on the westerly side of a small hill and had no other mark of distinction, except the fact that it was located half way between the cemetery of the congregation and the ruins of the Temple. There were but two small and scantily furnished rooms in this dwelling; in one of these lived the couple who called Rabbi Joseph father, and in the other resided the latter, and any pious pilgrim who might happen to be on a visit to the Holy Land. In the present instance, Rabbi Abraham of Toledo.

The young man was not at home, when Rabbi Joseph returned. He was wandering about the city looking up the traces of the past, and pondering over its former greatness. The old man anxiously waited for his return, for it was necessary that he should depart soon if he wished to depart with the ship that was now lying in a neighboring harbor. At last he heard footsteps. The old man listened and knew that he whom he expected had come.

Abraham entered. Shall we describe his stature, his features, his bearing? It is unnecessary, for the reader already recognized him when he cast himself into the angry flood and saved Hulda from a watery grave. He entered the room, buried in deep reflections.

Scarcely had he arrived, when the blind old man called and invited him to sit down by his side. "Young man!" began the former, "have you ever noticed that in the course of our lives we often meet with persons, whom, although we never saw or heard of before, still we seem to know and trust? Our wise men, rabbi, speak of this fact, and I have also heard it spoken of by the old teaching of the people. They say that we lived once before we came on this earth, and in this prior existence we became acquainted with such people. And we remember them without knowing why or wherefore."

"Did Aristotle say so?"

"No, rabbi, it was Plato."

"Good. But observe, Rabbi Abraham, I have thus known you ——."

"Me? If so, how have you found me?"

"I will tell you. I have so trusted you, that to day at a meeting of the head men of the congregation, I proposed you for one of the greatest, severest and at the same time most important missions that could be undertaken, and I also assured them beforehand that you would accept it."

"That is much, rabbi. I would not dare to do so with any man!"

"I also would not Abraham, only—with you."

"You honor me greatly, but am I fit for the duty—was I chosen, was ——?"

"Rabbi Abraham, you are wise and experienced enough to know that there are instances where the question is not whether one can, but where we must ——."

"No Rabbi Joseph, man knows no such word as must. If so, he is not a man. For even where it seems that he must there is always a Higher Power which says that he must not."

"Well, well, we will not dispute. I do not desire to measure my strength in argument with you. Let us rather return to our business."

The old man then related to the youth the entire circumstances that had recently transpired and revealed to him the plans which had been adopted at their convention that day.

"Now," concluded he, "you see Rabbi Abraham that you must. You observe what great risks there are and what depends upon the success of our deliberations. Shall our race again be deprived, perhaps for centuries, from gazing upon those holy ruins, which are our sources of torment and at the same time the causes of our happiness, of despair and hope? Shall we alone, to whom only this land belongs, and which we will once possess again, be shut out from its contemplation, while the people of the earth direct their steps and their hopes towards it? And on the other hand, dare we to permit that great protector of Israel, Rabbi Juda Hallevi to be ruined by the hands of those who thurst after our hearts blood? Speak, will you desert us in this great need, can you be false to your own people? No, you will not, you cannot, or I have been mistaken in you and am a fool and a lunatic."

The old man leant over toward the young man, and his ear anxiously waited for the first sounds of his voice.

The latter was silent for a long time.

"Rabbi Joseph," at last he said, and the old man instantly noticed the sound of resignation in his tone, "you know not what you ask of me. Were the pages of my past thrown open to you, so that you could read them, you would hesitate much before you would impose such a duty upon me. Yes, it is true, Spain is my country, and in Toledo stood my cradle. But I have there been the subject of such misfortunes. I have suffered so severely in that place, that I made the determination never to return thither. Every step in that direction tears open a wound, every wave, every breeze which propels me onward towards that country, brings me nearer to dangers, which threaten not my life, but my peace and my happiness in the future. But you are right, I must go. There is no means to evade the request. Well, then, my mission is directed to Juda Hallevi. How wonderfully indeed, does the Lord deal with man—it was on his account that I left, and now I am again to pass across his threshold? It will cost me a great effort to do so; but then it is not my safety that is concerned but the peace of my brethren here, and I must not complain. I will go rabbi, I will go immediately."

Rabbi Joseph said not a word. He read what was passing in the heart of the young man, and he knew that no remark of his could alleviate his internal sufferings.

The preparations of a poor pilgrim are easily and quickly made. That evening saw Abraham far distant from the Holy Land.

When he left Spain he had not bid farewell to her, for he felt that he would return. How and when he knew not. He was not to decide. The only thing that he now took with him was a small present which Juda Hallevi once sent to Zion to adorn a copy of the Thora. It was now to serve as a letter of credentials.

CHAPTER VII.

It is not an unusual occurrence in life, when our hearts, a feeling of honor, and in fact our entire soul, which rules and commands, drive us away from certain persons, fate or luck, whatever it may be called, draws us directly towards the objects which we earnestly desire to avoid. In such cases we sometimes permit ourselves, like the charmed bird, to be drawn in the direction in which fate lures us, curious to know what it will lead to; or, on the other hand, we attempt to combat with nature, and endeavor to prevent that from taking place, which finally does transpire, notwithstanding our protestations.

But it is not always evil against which we thus strive. We often refuse what is for our benefit as well as evil. Yes, if men are just, they would confess that the Lord often cares more for us, than ourselves, and he is more watchful of what is beneficial to us than we are.

Abraham was thus again driven to Spain. Of course, not as quickly as we describe it. The journey lasted from nine to ten months, and was often interrupted by storms and breakages. At last, however, as we had said, he arrived in the same city where dwelt Juda Hallevi, to whom he was to relate what Rabbi Joseph had commanded him. It was very natural that on arriving at Cordova, he did not immediately visit Juda. He first preferred to examine carefully the existing circumstances.

He first sought out what the Knight Templars wished of King Alphonso, and he was not a little astonished to learn that they demanded the entire kingdom of Arragon, which Alphonse, the Conquerer, had conveyed to the Order, by means of his last will and testament.

He thought it most expedient to await the appearance of the embassy of the Order at the Court of the King, so as to discover what their plans might be, and to conduct himself accordingly.

The messenger of the Grand Master did not proceed directly to Cordova, but on the contrary searched for the Count of Beaumont, who had not as yet arrived in Italy. Abraham profited by the interval, to carry out certain purposes of his own, which will appear hereafter. During this time, also, the beautiful Hulda was saved from a watery grave. What an inducement was now offered to Abraham to approach the parent of the lady whom he had rescued. But this very adventure persuaded him to remain distant.

Abraham, in other words, endeavored to fight against his fate, although it was clear to him that his efforts were in vain.

He did not wish to found any claims to Juda upon the accidental rescue of his daugther; this affair should first be forgotten.

But the happening of adventures did not cease. The embassy of the Grand Master arrived, and the result of their mission is already known to our readers. The legates departed, and only Lord Hersford and Arthur Beaumont remained behind. The King had referred them for further consultation to Judge Hallevi, and there was no doubt that they would take advantage of this permission, and deliver to him the petition of the congregation of Jerusalem. The time had now arrived for Abraham to execute his mission.

One day Moses Hallevi, the nephew of Juda, and the young man who was present at the time when his cousin was carried into the stream, proceeded to the Alameda of Cordova.

Twilight had just set in. The heat of the day had partially passed away, and the breasts of the promenaders swelled with happiness as they felt the cool air beating against them. The human eye involuntarily gazed upwards to the starry skies and watched the glittering diamonds of the heavens as they came into view, then it would direct its vision downwards, and contrast the size of this diminutive earth with the immensity of the world above, and the believer could not refrain from acknowledging in his heart the greatness and the goodness of that God that had created all these wonders. Moses was one of the many youths that on this evening was touched with the emotion at the glorious and peaceful prospect. He walked happy and joyful through the crowd, and was passing onward, when he was seized by an outstretched arm and drawn to one side. A figure enveloped in a long cloak whispered into Moses's ear, in a low, but distinct voice—

"You must follow me, if you have any regard for your own welfare."

Moses was startled, but the strange hand held him like a vice, while the unknown beckoned him onward in such a peremptory, and at the same time eager and kind manner, that the young man could do nothing but obey. They were soon clear of the crowd, and the shadows of the promenaders could be seen moving about in the distance, when the stranger turned about and addressed the youth—

"Moses, do you know Hulda, the daughter of Juda Hallevi?"

"If I know her? What a question!"

"Do you love her?"

"Why do you ask me—she is my cousin?"

"I mean if you would protect her, and for her safety would devote riches and blood?"

"Aye, that I would. Oh, how gladly would I show her that the despised Moses would move mountains, cross oceans,"——

"Well," interrupted the unknown, "such herculean tasks you will not be compelled to perform——"

Moses was frightened, for he imagined that he heard a slight chuckle on the part of the stranger. He was angry at himself for having been so foolish as to betray himself to another.

The unknown seemed to divine his thoughts, for he said: "Young man, it is not always necessary for us to encounter dangers or undergo severe labor, in order to benefit one's friends. For you must know, my friend, that continual watching and guarding, often costs more labor and self-sacrifices than actual danger, and is therefore the more honorable and praiseworthy. But to the point. Hulda is in danger. Will you volunteer to protect her?"

"With body and soul; you are a welcome stranger, if you will show me how I can serve her."

"Then come with me—here we are likely to be disturbed."

A doubt for a moment passed across the youth's mind, and he hesitated to go thus with an utter stranger. He therefore asked: "Will you tell me the name of the person with whom I am thus to go?"

"You will then be just as much in the dark as before, for neither my name nor my person is familiar to you. But Moses, do not hesitate the welfare of your cousin depends upon your obedience, and in such cases a young man should never waver."

The uncertainty as to the identity of the unknown was as great now as previously; but the sound of his voice, and the words that he used, were so full of feeling and at the same time so determined, that Moses found himself forced to obey, and he followed. Through many streets and alleys the stranger conducted him, until he halted before a small house, which having entered, he ignited a lamp. The unknown then cast aside his cloak and disclosed the majestic figure of Abraham. This, of course, made nothing plainer for Moses, with the exception that he could now look upon and discern the features of his companion.

"What do you want of me?" said Moses, as he, in accordance with a motion of Abraham's hand, seated himself in an arm chair.

"Before I tell you," answered Abraham, "I will put to you a question of conscience. You may, it is true, ask with justice, what gives me the right to interrogate you thus. Nevertheless we have reached that point where mutual confidence is necessary. You have indeed already trusted me, in that you followed me here, although I am a stranger to you. This concerns merely externals, however. I have yet to inform you of matters which are now hidden in the depths of my soul, and which when uttered, you may use either for or against me—so that in the end, the measure of confidence will be greater on my side. Therefore it is that I wish to put to you a particular question; will you answer it?"

"I will tell you when I hear the question."

"Moses, what think you of a conversion in religion?" The youth started up.

"How am I to understand your inquiry?"

"Just as I have propounded it. You are aware of the condition of the Jewish youth in this land, especially among the wealthy. It is not here, as it is in other countries; they can in this land obtain honor and respect, associate with the greatest; they may educate themselves and obtain renown; only warfare and its trappings are denied them. Now my young friend, when prosperity attends man he is likely to forget his God; where it is the custom not to make distinctions in regard to religion, there he soon begins to look upon his faith as unmeaning and useless; and this age is not the first that our co-religionists have seen themselves deserted by the youth, on account of personal objects, or perhaps to rid themselves of the slight shame which they yet feel for being called Jews. Moses, I do not say which is right or wrong; I merely desire to hear your opinion."

TO BE CONTINUED.

SERVIA.

We extract the following from an article on the origin, foundation, and constitution of the ancient kingdom of Servia, now forming one of the Danubian Principalities under the rule of Prince Michael, subject to the suzerainty of the Ottoman Porte. It is also a well-written and able treatise on the condition, religion, and manners of the inhabitants, and on the configuration, productions and commerce of this primitive and romantic country. The subject, almost new to readers, is here made the more interesting in that it shows a perfect knowledge of the States lying around the Danube and its tributaries, and displays that power of thought and facility of expression which never seems to fail contributors to the *London Quarterly Review*:

It appears that there are three distinct periods in Servian history—the old feudal monarchy, resembling in its chief features our own feudal system, though trade, instead of gradually growing up amongst the people, was monopolized by Byzantines and Jews, the mines, gold and silver, being profitably farmed and worked by Venetians; the Turkish conquest in the fourteenth century; and the modern Principality.

It is a mistake to imagine that Servia was other than a trusted dependency to the Turks. The Christian Servians and Albanians fought in the ranks of the Sultan, and contributed to no inconsiderable extent towards his great victories. The article tells of the victory at Rassova gained by the Turks over the allied Servians and Hungarians about 1390, and how after the gallant Servians fought for nearly a century under the banners of their masters, and in their turn received greater consideration than is usually shown to conquered countries. The Spahis or Turkish soldiers certainly supplanted the ancient nobility; but this was to the advantage of the people, who became tenants at will to the Porte for small farms, the position of the Spahis becoming more that of the Zemindars in India than of the old feudal chieftains of Europe; though, of course, it is not denied that the mass of the people met with oppression galling and severe at times from the ruling class. In later times, when the power of the Sultan became weakened, his deputies, the Pashas, exercised almost despotic power in the provinces; and the Servians, maddened by their exactions and the overbearing pride and licentiousness of the Spahis, became little better than a nation of bandits, plundering and killing, by way of vengeance, any Turk upon whom they could lay hands. At length, in 1804, they rose *en masse* against the delegates of the Sultan, at that time having no intention of hostility to their suzerain himself. Towards the end of the insurrection, emboldened by success, they threw off the yoke of Turkey, and were enabled in 1812 to achieve virtual independence, though masses of troops were constantly brought against them throughout the struggle.

An interesting account of Kara, or Black George, the chief of the insurrection, is here given, and likewise of Milosch Oberonovitch, followed by remarks on the dynastic changes and innovations in the Constitution of Servia, subjects of grave reprehension to most of the guaranteeing Powers who, by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1815, recognised the Principality as a member of the European system.

Reflective readers might here pause to wonder why the great Powers of Europe, so ready to recognize the little kingdom of Servia, should so long hesitate to acknowledge the independence of more powerful and more civilized Confederate States of America!

As a dependency of the Porte, Servia is bound to look to its suzerian alone for protection, and therefore hardly requires the enormous militia now organized, besides the regular army limited to the number of 4,000 men. The future of Servia may form matter for much speculative thought. Will Austria, thrust out by Prussia from taking the lead in Germany, look to Slavonic influences, and at some future day become a kind of suzerain of all the States in and around the Danube, Hungary gaining her conditional freedom? Servia already leans towards Austria, and looks to that country for commercial and literary intercourse. The House of Hadsburg may yet be able to lead a great Austro-Danubian Empire if they will only permit peoples to carry out the theory of nationality and form autonomous governments. The author of this article has, however, an evident sympathy for Turkish dominion in Europe, though he questions if its power can be maintained. His remarks on the religious observances in Servia, and on the primitive simplicity of the people, are entertaining. As an instance of the latter, he mentions the enormous demand in this little State for 'Morrison's pills;' scarcely an invalid or a hypochondraic who had not taken enormous quantities of them could be found by Dr. Paton (author of the 'Danube and Adriatic') when he visited the country. The President of the British College of Health was the recipient of unbounded respect, when he travelled there as the head of the British faculty. The dress of the women must be both elegant and pretty, and the manners of the people courteous and dignified. Their hospitality to foreigners is very great, probably because they so rarely have cause to exercise it. Yet so picturesque a country ought to be visited; there are grand mountains and forests, old battlemented towers and keeps maintained in almost their ancient grandeur, true representatives of the middle ages. Much of the country resembled a new settlement in North America; belts of wood alternate with patches of Indian corn. The flora is very English; banks skirting the roads are carpeted with the wild strawberry; open glades abound in the wild raspberry; the whortleberry covers the hills; daisies, pansies, and primroses may be found in abundance, and the hedges are powdered with the honeysuckle, wild rose, and clematis. The pear, the cherry, the plum, and the apple, can be eaten there, and the acacia, the laburnum, and the lilac are a feast unto the eyes.

Of its mineral productions Servia supplies an abundance of iron, coal, sulphur, and saltpetre to the surrounding States in exchange for woolen and cotton goods. But their exports at present far exceed their imports, and, pauperism being unknown, the people are in no haste to develop the resources of their rich and fertile land. Others, however, will soon do it for them. English enterprise and English speculative spirit have already formed a company for the opening up of the Moravia to commerce and for the improvement of the roads. A railroad is in contemplation to connect the great corn-growing districts from Semlin opposite Belgrade to Fiume, which will enable the Servians to compete with the British farmer, and grow corn with a third of the labor at equally remunerative price.

THE NEW FASHION IN HAIR.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Court Journal*, in a letter dated January 12th, describes the latest fashion in wearing hair at the Tuileries ball on the 11th. He says:—The hair no longer hangs *a la Grecque* on the neck behind, but is brought forward, and threatens all offenders in helmet fashion on the summit of the head. "The promissory organs," as the satirists of phrenology denominate those low down toward the nape of the neck, and which have hitherto been concealed by the hair, now stand revealed in all their ugly indiscretion. It is a horrible thing to relate, but the truth must be told. The parting runs all along the top of the head without any straight line in front, and the short frizzy curls round the brow have replaced the noble-looking bandeaux drawn back from the forehead, and showing "the good bumps" to the best advantage. Is it any consolation to learn that the fashion has been imposed by the hair dressers themselves, for we search in vain for any great name connected with its introduction? The matter was put to vote, so we understand, at the last Assembly of Coiffeurs held at the Salle Moliere—the Assembly of Taste, which takes place twice a year to determine the fashions. Twelve young ladies are submitted to the experimental practice of the newest thing of the great Paris hair-dressers, and this year, almost by unanimity, the preference was awarded to Leopold's coiffure Empire, and thus has ugliness proclaimed her supremacy over taste and elegance for the year.

WE are on the eve of a Municipal election, and a call has been made upon the Peoples' Nominating Committees of the past two years to appoint their successors. It is incumbent upon every good citizen to lend his aid to the Peoples' movement. The government of a city as large as San Francisco, should be removed from the hands of professional office seekers, whose only aim is spoil. We hope, however, that the new Committee will in the choice of candidates avoid the selection of narrow-minded and puritanical men, simply because they hold a quasi influence from a church connection. Religion never should be made a stepping-stone to political preferment. Worth makes the man, and be he worthy, Jew or Gentile, he shall have our support.

THE third day of April is destined to become famous in American history. On that day, Richmond, the capital of Rebeldom, fell, and the victorious armies of Grant now hold the same. Yesterday, in obedience to the orders of the War Department in Washington, this event, so portentous to the future of the country, was only celebrated by salutes from the fortifications in the harbor. The citizens celebrated the event in patriotic style on Monday evening, on receipt of the glorious news.

PASSOVER CORDIALS.—An importation of Rum and Shrub, expressly for the holydays, is for sale at the original Red Lion, Commercial street, between Battery and Front. Kosher lunch will be set.

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY PRISONS.

Inquiry by the United States Sanitary Commission—Confirmatory Account of the Suffering of our Soldiers.

In May last, Dr. Valentine Mott; Dr. Ellerslie Wallace, Professor in Jefferson College of Philadelphia; Dr. Edward Delafield, President of the New York College of Physicians; J. I. Clark Hare; Rev. Treadwell Walden, rector of St. Clement's church, Philadelphia, and Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, of New York, were appointed a Committee of Inquiry by the United States Sanitary Commission, to investigate the reports of suffering which had reached the public from the prisons of the South, and to furnish to our people and the world an authentic statement of facts. This report has just been published as a pamphlet. The following is the substance of the statements given by returned prisoners:—

LIBBY PRISON.

The rooms are one hundred feet by forty. In six of these twelve hundred United States officers, of all grades, from brigadier down, were confined for months. This was the almost incredible space allowed them in which to cook, eat, wash, sleep, and take exercise. Ten feet by two claimed by each man, for all the purposes of living! At one time they were not allowed benches or stools, or even to fold their blankets and sit upon them, but forced to huddle "like slaves, in the middle passage;" at another only allowed to make stools out of the barrels and boxes they received from the North; at all times overrun by vermin, in spite of constant ablutions, no clean blankets ever being issued by the rebels; and lying down at night, according to Libby phrase, "wormed and dovetailed together like fish in a basket." There were two stoves and seventy-five windows, all broken, and in winter the cold was intense. Every prisoner had a cough from the damp or cold. It was among the rules that no prisoner should go within three feet of the window, a rule extremely difficult to observe in the crowded prisons of the South. Often, by accident or unconsciously, an officer would go near a window and be instantly shot at. In the Pemberton buildings near by, as many as fourteen shots were fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fell killed or wounded. It became a matter of sport to "kill a Yankee." Once the guard caught sight of Lieut. Hammond's hat through a boarded inclosure, where there were no windows, and came within an inch of murdering him. Major Turner, the keeper of Libby, remarked, "The boys are in want of practice." The sentry said "he had made a bet he would kill a d—d Yankee before he came off guard." Almost every prisoner had such an incident to tell. Throughout the Southern prison system it is a regular sport to kill Yankees. The guards were never reproved for their willingness to commit murder.

The daily ration in the officers' quarters of Libby prison was a small loaf of bread, about the size of a man's fist, made of Indian meal. Sometimes it was made from wheat flour, but of variable quality. It weighed a little over half a pound. With it was given a piece of beef weighing two ounces. "I would gladly," said an officer, "have preferred the horse feed in my father's stable." The corn bread began to be of the roughest and coarsest description. Portions of the cob and husk were often found ground in with the meal. The crust was so thick and hard that the prisoners called it ironclad. To render the bread eatable they grated it, and made mush of it, but the crust they could not grate. Now and then, after long intervals, often of many weeks, a little meat was given them, perhaps two or three mouthfuls. At a later period they received a pint of black peas, with some vinegar, every week. The peas were often full of worms, or maggots in a chrysalis state, which, when they made soup, floated on the surface.

Those who were entirely dependent on the prison fare, and who had no friends at the North to send them boxes of food, began to suffer the horrible agony of craving food, and feeling themselves day by day losing strength. Dreams and delusions began to distract their minds. "I grew so foolish in my mind," says Captain Calhoun, "that I used to blame myself for not eating more when at home. The subject of food engrossed my whole thoughts."

But the most unaccountable and shameful act of all was yet to come. Shortly after this general diminution of rations, in the month of January last, the boxes, which before had been regularly delivered, and in good order, were withheld. No reason was given. Three hundred arrived every week, and were received by Colonel Ould, Commissioner of Exchange; but instead of being distributed, were retained, and piled up in warehouses near by, and in full sight of the famished and hungry captives, to the number of three thousand at least. At length five or six were distributed during the week. Scores were stolen.

For offences, trivial or serious, prisoners were consigned to cells beneath the prison, the walls of which were damp, green and slimy. They were never warmed, and often so crowded that some were obliged to stand up all night. Dead bodies, too, were placed in the cellar, and very often were partly devoured by hogs, dogs and rats. At the time of Kilpatrick's raid some negroes pointed to the cellar: "Dog big hole down dar, massa—torpedo in dar, sure!" "Should Kilpatrick succeed in entering Richmond," said Turner, "the prison authorities would blow up the prison and all its inmates." "There is enough there to send every Yankee to hell," Lieutenant Latouche was heard to say. Turner himself, said, in the presence of Colonel Farnsworth, in answer to the question, "Was the prison mined?" "Yes; and I would have blown you all to Hades before I would have suffered you to be rescued." The remark of Bishop Jones is corroborative as well as curious, in reply to the question, "whether it was a Christian mode of warfare to blow up defenceless prisoners?" "I suppose the authorities are satisfied on that point, though I do not mean to justify it." This passed comment. It is also well to remember that the inspector of Libby, Richard Turner, was a negro whipper by trade.

BELLE ISLE.

Here is an inclosure variously estimated to be from three to six acres in extent, surrounded by an earthwork about three feet high, with a ditch on either side. The interior has something of the look of an encampment, a number of Sibley tents being set in rows, with *streets* between. These tents, rotten, torn, full of holes—poor shelter at any rate—accommodated only a small proportion. From ten to twelve thousand men have been imprisoned in this small space at one time, turned into the inclosure, like so many cattle, to find what resting place they could. So crowded were they that at the least, according to the estimated area given them, there could have been but a space two feet by seven, and at the most, three feet by nine per man—hardly a generous allotment even for a hospitable grave.

Some were so fortunate as to find shelter in the tents, but even they were often wet with the rain, and almost frozen when winter set in. Every day some places were made vacant by diseases by death, as some were taken to the hospital, and some to burial. But thousands had no tents, and no shelter of any kind. Nothing was provided for their accommodation. Lumber was plenty in a country of forests, but not a cabin or shed was built, or allowed to be built. Here thousands lay, with the sand for their beds and the sky for their covering, under fog, rain, cold, snow, hundreds blanketless, coatless and shoeless, others with ragged and rotten clothes. There were few fires and little shelter. A severe winter came, in which the mercury was down to zero even at Memphis, and water left in buckets on Belle Isle froze two or three inches deep in the night. The snow lay deep on the ground around Richmond. The ice formed in the James, and flowed in masses upon the rapids on either side of the island.

The men resorted to every expedient to keep from perishing. They lay in the ditch, as the most protected place, heaped upon one another and lying close together, as one of them expressed it, "like hogs in winter," taking turns as to who should have the outside of the row. In the morning, the row of the previous night was marked by the motionless forms of those "who were sleeping on in their last sleep,"—frozen to death!

Every day, during the winter season, numbers were conveyed away stiff and stark, having fallen asleep in the everlasting cold. Some of the men dug holes in the sand in which to take refuge. All through the night crowds of them were heard running up and down, to keep themselves from freezing. And this fate threatened them even more than it would have threatened most men exposed to an equally severe temperature, even with such thin clothing and inadequate shelter—for they were starving!

Rock-like husky corn bread (specimens of which we have seen), meat often tainted and suspiciously like mule meat, two or three spoonfuls of rotten beans, soup thin and briny, often with worms floating on the surface, made up their food. None of these were given together, and the whole ration was never one-half the quantity necessary for bare life. Hear the words of the prisoners:—

"There was no name for our hunger." "I was hungry—pretty nearly starved to death." "I waked up one night and found myself gnawing my coat sleeve." "I used to dream of having something good to eat. I walked the streets for many a night—I could not sleep for hunger." "I lost flesh and strength for want of food." "If I were to sit here a week I could not tell you half our suffering." These sentences, from different individuals, form the very poem of misery and starvation.

"Lice were in all their quarters." Vermin and dirt encrusted their bodies. They were sore with lying in the sand. None—not even the sufferers with diarrhœa—were allowed to visit the sinks during the night, and in the morning the ground was covered and saturated with filth. The wells were tainted; the air was filled with disgusting odors.

Many were taken sick daily, but were allowed to suffer for days before they were removed to the hospitals, and when this was done, it was often so late that the half of them died before reaching it, or at the very moment their names were being recorded.

There was a hospital tent on the island, which was always full of the sick. It had no floor; the sick and dying were laid on straw, and logs were their only pillows. "If you or I saw a horse dying," said one, "wouldn't we put some straw under his head? Would we let him beat his head on a log in his agony?"

THE HOSPITALS.

The hospitals for our prisoners were virtually worse than the prisons themselves. Dr. Ferguson testifies that while the wounded were under treatment the nourishment and stimulation they received were not sufficient to give them a proper chance for recovery. I am surprised that more do not die. Bedding and covering were very dirty and offensive. In three months, out of 2,809 patients, about 1,400 died. The hospitals were nothing less than hospitals for murder.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE REBELS—THE PRISONS IN THE NORTH.

The investigations of the Commission, based on rebel and general testimony, conclusively show that no excuse can be found in the poverty and suffering of the rebels for this fearful condition of things. The rebels have uniformly testified that they had, generally, good rations, and were well fed. It must be remembered that the cruelty of the rebel prisons is systematic, incessant and regular, however bad it may be. The ration of the rebel soldier was infinitely superior to that of Libby prison, or how could he have endured the marches, fatigue and hardships of so many severe campaigns. There is no room to doubt that the rebel army itself was fully if not abundantly supplied with the common necessaries.

The prisons of the North were next examined by the committee, and in this connection we have the copious and accurate observations of so respectable a gentleman as Judge Hare. We need not say that our rebel prisoners are well, and even kindly and carefully treated in all the particulars in which the rebel authorities are so barbarously cruel. The rations are better than those usually given to rebel soldiers. They have room to walk, to play and to live. Fort Delaware is but a common instance of this. The prisoners are required to be cleanly, and to bathe in squads in the river. They live in good health, and even in good humor, finding amusement in their condition, and a tolerable life among themselves. This part of the committee's inquiry is full and conscientious, and furnishes strange and marvellous contrast to the treatment of our prisoners in Richmond. We may accept the report as history.

THE ENGLISH PEERAGE.—It appears from "Debrett's Peerage" for the present year, that there are 24 dukes, 34 marquesses, 197 earls, 57 viscounts, and 215 barons, of the United Kingdom; 117 of whom are Baronets. 430 have been married, the remaining 97 still being in a state of single blessedness; 80 have obtained academical honors at Oxford, whilst 50 have been receivers of the same from the sister university; only 9 peers are in holy orders, two of whom are bishops—Bath and Wells, and Tuam, Killala and Anchonry; 743 of the younger sons of peers have attained honors of various distinctions, have had or still hold government appointments, or, like 974 of the daughters of peers, are married. There are only 14 peeresses in their own right. Last year there died 4 dukes—Athole, Newcastle, and 2d and 3d Dukes of Cleveland; 1 marquess—Bristol; 8 earls—Aberdeen, Gosford, Poulett, Morley, Cadogan, Stair, Carlisle and Clare, this last title becoming extinct; 1 viscount—Sidmouth; 4 barons—Ashburton, Manners, Rodney, and Somerville; 1 lord bishop—Ely; and 1 peeress in her own right—Ruthven.

At latest dates, the robbers who made so large a haul at Cornhill, London, have evaded arrest.

CURIOSITIES OF FRENCH RESTAURANTS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes as follows:

Restaurants for the working classes in Paris have, now-a-days, recourse to every species of invention to attract attention. Last week one just opened in the Faubourg Montmartre promises a dinner of two courses and a dessert to whoever writes, in a legible hand, the answer to a rebus offered every morning for solution by the *dame de Comploir*. Another, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, hit on a still more strange expedient. He chose for his ensign a gigantic golden sausage, which he swung enticingly over the door of his restaurant, the words "a la saucisse d'or," in huge gold letters, blazing beneath. His saloon was large, its white walls decorated by festoons of the tempting edible so highly appreciated on the other side of the Rhine, and in every fiftieth sausage a five franc piece in gold.

His principle was that, as his customers called for sausages, they should be cut off in regular rotation from the string so artificially arranged round the dining hall. The result may be better imagined than described. The eager anxiety depicted on the countenance of every courier as he nervously examined and finally ate his sausage, would have supplied a phrenologist with many good subjects for study. The expedient proved most remunerative to the proprietor, but the quarrels that ensued were of so serious a nature that the police have interfered, and the master of the establishment has received orders either to shut up his shop or to proceed on a less exciting system.

You must constantly have remarked in the windows of restaurants of this class triumphal arches, columns, and every species of architectural device, constructed with marvelous ingenuity of hundreds of snails piled up in moss. I have often been puzzled to know what was the ultimate destiny of these myriads of snails, whose shining shells evince an amount of care bestowed on their outward aspect, which proves that they must be there for a purpose. In France, you must remember that snails did occupy public attention, an electric sympathy having been discovered between the male and female snail, which suggested to some enthusiastic savant the idea that the expense of electric wires might thereby be saved. At this period in their history their name in French, which from the days of the Pharamonds had been limacon, was changed to escargot, which patronymic they retain. The race, however, sank into oblivion, and one was only reminded of its merits by the apothecaries' advertisements announcing the most delicious syrups, lozenges, etc., made of snails, and warranted to cure every cold and cough that was ever caught. Yesterday, however, *messieurs les escarcota* occupied the attention of the police court. Snails it appears, are eaten at taverns and public houses, not in hundreds of thousands, but in myriads, and snail *gourmets* assert—I shall not dispute the point with them—that they possess a delicacy of flavor which exceeds that of oysters. *Soir.*

"A shop in St. Denis was let a few months ago to a milkman, who underlet it to a certain Lancray. Extraordinary sounds, as of rattling chains, were heard at dead of night, emanating from the back premises, and—faugh!—a vapor, fetid and sickening, arose in black fumes, penetrating the closed and curtained windows of sleeping neighbors. What could it be? Evidently the smoke came from Lancray's yard. What dark trade did he ply? The police were applied to and the milkman proceeded against for having under his shop so mysterious and awful a personage as his tenant proved. Lancray stated that he was a wholesale snail merchant; that he employed agents who bought up snails in different parts of France, but the most esteemed came from Burgundy, and to prepare his snails for the Paris market, the process of cleaning must first take place. This he was in the habit of doing over night, by putting several thousands into tubs of water, and then stirring them with iron forks, which was the cause of the rattling sound so terifying to M. Lancray's nervous neighbors: and that the next process was that of boiling, which, unfortunately, resulted in the rancid smoke so offensive to their olefactory organs."

CRINOLINE ABANDONED.—According to a Parisian expositor "of the fashions of the day," crinoline has received notice of its final banishment from aristocratic circles. It particularly draws the attention of the followers of high *ton* to the fact that at the ball at the Tuileries, on a late occasion, her Imperial Majesty dressed with her usual exquisite taste, and exhibited "*une grande sobriete dans l'ampleur des entournures*," a delicate way of expressing the absence of that detestable cage which adds so much to female dimensions. The Empress's example, it appears, has been imitated by all those who have pretensions to mingle in the circles of fashionable life. The consequence is, that the impediment to the free circulation of the guests is now in some measure removed, and the grand staircase of the Tuileries, which has lately been almost impracticable at a certain hour of the evening, when the early party departs and the later visitors present themselves, is now ascended without the usual difficulty. At one of the representations at the Theatre Compiegne, the crinoline was voted an absurd and enormous nuisance. The ladies only found seats. The cavaliers were compelled to stand the whole of the evening. At the ball at the Tuileries the Duchesse de Persigny and Madame Say were the theme of general admiration. Their toilet was pronounced irreproachable. They, too, had renounced the repudiated crinoline. A struggle has commenced between the pro and anti-crinolinists, the former being still in the majority. The dressmakers will not let the fashion of exaggerated wide-circling robes and over-crowded decorations go out, if they can help it.—*London Morning Post.*

THE REGION OF PERPETUAL FIRE.—The rate of increase of heat in the earth, as its interior is penetrated, is equal to one degree of Fahrenheit for every forty-five feet of descent. Looking to the result of such a rate of increase, it is easy to see that at seven thousand two hundred and ninety feet, from the surface the heat will reach two hundred and twelve degrees, the boiling-point of water. At twenty thousand five hundred feet it will melt lead; at seven miles it will maintain a glowing red heat; at twenty-one miles it will melt gold; at seventy-four miles it will melt cast iron; and at one hundred miles from the surface all will be fluid as water—a mass of seething and boiling rock in a perpetually molten state, destined perhaps never to be cooled or crystalized. The heat thus indicated will exceed any with which man is acquainted; it will exceed the heat of the electric spark, or the effect of a continued voltaic current. The heat which melts platina as if it were wax, is an ice to it. There would be no means of measuring its intensity; even could the eye observe its effects. It is the region of perpetual fire.

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Gum Teeth, on Gold, full upper or lower sets, $60; Plain Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets, $50; One Tooth on Gold, $8 to 10; two teeth on gold, $10 to 12; three teeth on gold, $13; four teeth on gold, $16; six teeth on gold, $20; eight teeth on gold, $25; Gum teeth, on Platina, full upper or lower sets, $50; Plain Teeth, on Platina, upper or lower sets, $40; Block Gum Teeth, on Goodyear's Patent Rubber Vulcanized, full upper or lower sets, $25; Plain Teeth, on Rubber, full upper or lower sets, $15 to 20; One Tooth, on Rubber, $5; two teeth, on rubber, $7; three teeth, on rubber, $9; four teeth, on rubber, $10; six teeth, on rubber, $12 to 14; eight teeth, on rubber, $15; Teeth filled with Gold, $2; Teeth filled with Amalgam, $1; Teeth filled with Artificial Dentine, $1; Teeth Cleansed $1 to 1 50; Teeth Extracted 50 cents.

AND THE MAN DON'T LIVE THAT CAN DO IT BETTER.
N. B.—None but the Best materials used, and every operation warranted perfectly satisfactory.

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Best Quality of Cartridges for Rifles and Pistols.
All orders promptly attended to, and Satisfaction guaranteed. ja27

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And are ready to sell in quantities for family use.
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Mr. Jacob, who is well known for the strict observance of his religious duties, has been engaged as Shomer. CHAS. B. HEFTER,
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Matzoth 37 Cents.
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מצות
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY inform the Hebrew population on this coast that they are prepared this year, as on all former occasions, to bake Matzoths, and will give their most strict attention to it.
W. GREEN & CO.
Orders from the country must be addressed to
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The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Sprueche aus dem Hebræischen.

Ein Weiser sprach zu seinem Weibe:
„Ein Armer stehet vor dem Haus,
Bring' eilig ihm das Brod hinaus,
Daß sie es reichen seiner Zeit
Auch deinen Kindern hilfbereit."
Sie sprach: „Welch grauser, harter Spruch!
Du gibst den Kindern einen Fluch!"
Er sprach: „Ein Rad kreist durch die Welt—
Wer heute stehet, morgen fällt."

Wißt ihr, wie der Hirt die Herde
Straft, wenn sie ihm macht Beschwerde?
Zum Führer, der an ihrer Spitze zieht,
Gibt er ihr einen Widder, der nicht sieht.
Michael Sachs.

Dem Wissen jage nach auf allen Wegen,
Es kommt dir nimmermehr entgegen.

Hast du einen todten Leu'n getödtet,
Geknetetem Teig hast du gekuetet.

Hat ein Betrüger dich freundlich geküßt,
So zähl' deine Zähne zur selbigen Frist.

Jedwedes Ding mit deinem Weibe besprich,
Und ist sie klein, so bücke dich.

Buch und Schwert verträgt sich schwerlich,
Wo das Buch, ist das Schwert entbehrlich.

Hast zuviel Wasser in den Teig
Gegossen du,
Mein Freund, so thu, nur wieder gleich
Auch Mehl dazu.

M. Veit, (gestorben 1864 zu Berlin.)

Mirabeau ueber Moses Mendelssohn und ueber die buergerliche Gleichstellung der Juden.

Mit dem Gefühle aufrichtiger Freude und Genugthuung machen wir unsere Leser heute mit einem Werke bekannt, das einen kostbaren Schatz für die gebildete Welt und für die Israeliten insbesondere birgt. — Graf Mirabeau, die hervorragendste Erscheinung jener großen Revolution, die einen ewigen Markstein in der Geschichte bilden wird, hatte im Jahre 1785 bei seinem kurzen Aufenthalte am Hofe Friedrich des Großen, angeregt durch Dohm's Schriften über die Nothwendigkeit, die bürgerliche Stellung der Juden zu verbessern, eifrig Partei in dieser Frage ergriffen und seine Ansichten unter dem Titel: "Sur Moses Mendelssohn, sur la réforme politique des Juifs et en particulier sur la revolution tentee en leur faveur en 1753 dans la Grande—Bretagne" 1787 in London drucken lassen.* Das Werk, von dem in demselben Jahre zu Berlin eine deutsche Bearbeitung erschien, erlitt das unverdiente Schicksal, fast gänzlich in Vergessenheit zu gerathen, und nur den eifrigsten Bemühungen unserer Freunde ist es gelungen, eins der seltenen Exemplare aufzutreiben.

Wenn auch der Name des Verfassers von vorne herein Bürgschaft gab für die Bedeutung des uns vorliegenden Buches, so wurden unsere schon im Eingange des Werkes hoch gespannten Erwartungen im Fortgange der Lektüre bedeutend übertroffen. Die Fülle treffender Bemerkungen, die Freiheit der Beobachtung und die warme überzeugende Beredsamkeit in dieser Abhandlung enthüllen uns neue Vorzüge des großen Trägers der französischen Revolution und werfen zugleich ein neues Licht auf manche noch wenig erhellte Stelle im Leben Mendelsohn's und unserer Glaubensgenossen des vorigen Jahrhunderts. Damit sich auch unsere Leser ein Urtheil über das vortreffliche Werk Mirabeaus bilden können, lassen wir neben kurzen erläuternden Bemerkungen einige Auszüge aus demselben folgen.

Die Abhandlung beginnt mit einer Biographie Mendelsohn's, aus der wir nur das weniger Bekannte anführen:

„Auf Anrathen eines jüdischen Arztes aus Prag lernte Mendelsohn Latein. Er brachte es, obgleich mit vieler Mühe so weit, daß er Lock's Werke im Lateinischen lesen konnte. Er suchte jedes Wort im Wörterbuche, sammelte so die Materialien einer Periode, strengte dann die Kräfte seines Geistes an, um den metaphysischen Sinn, und die grammatische Verbindung zugleich zu entdecken, und so erriethe er mehr durch gespanntes Nachdenken als daß er übersetzte."

Hieran knüpft Mirabeau folgende treffende Bemerkung über die Art des damaligen Studiums: „Diese wunderbare Anstrengung der Thätigkeit und des Scharfsinns ist nicht die einzige ihrer Art, sie ist sogar bei denen Juden, welche sich den Wissenschaften widmen, nicht selten; die Schwierigkeit dient hierin, sowie in vielen anderen Dingen zum Sporn und zur Triebfeder, und sie überwinden unglaubliche Schwierigkeiten. Man kann sich die Vortheile nicht groß genug denken, welche aus dieser Art von Siegen entstehen. Sie sind von der Art, daß ich es für weit vernünftiger halten möchte, dahin zu arbeiten, daß das Studium der Wissenschaften etwas mühsamer gemacht würde, als zu verlangen, daß alles ohne Mühe gelehrt werden soll, wie man es unternimmt, und wie man es uns vorzüglich so oft verspricht. Die nur allein, die einen wahren Trieb fühlen würden in's Heiligthum dringen, und die Gesellschaft würde nicht mit dem unfruchtbaren Reichthume oder mit dem hochmüthigen Elende der Halbgelehrten überschwemmt werden."

Durch seine Bekanntschaft mit dem Dr. Salomo Gumperz wurde Mendelsohn auf das Studium der neueren Sprachen geführt und brachte es in einigen zu ziemlicher Fertigkeit. Bei Erwähnung dieser Thatsache nimmt der Verfasser Veranlassung, die Beschränktheit seiner Landsleute zu geißeln, die, weil das Französische während des vorigen Jahrhunderts fast in allen Ländern Hofsprache und auch die Umgangssprache der höheren Kreise war, sich der Erlernung fremder Sprachen entschlagen zu können glaubten. Er beweist, wie auch die beste Uebersetzung das Original nicht ersetzen kann; er zeigt sich frei von jedem dünkelhaften Nationalstolz, indem er der deutschen Gelehrsamkeit die Palme zuerkennt und dieses sein Urtheil begründet. „Die Beständigkeit, die Thätigkeit und die geduldige Ausdauer, sagt Mirabeau, diese wahren Grundzüge des deutschen Charakters, welche vom Rheine bis zur Donau fast alle dem menschlichen Geschlechte wirklich nützlichen Erfindungen hervorbrachten; das Glück (?) welches Deutschland hat, in eine große Menge von Kreisen getheilt zu sein, deren Unabhängigkeit von einander das einigermaßen ersetzt, was ihnen an Freiheit fehlt; vielleicht auch die lächerliche, aber nützliche Thorheit, welche die meisten deutschen Fürsten, und also auch ihre Höfe, lange Zeit hatten, ihres Vaterlands Sprache zu vernachlässigen und fast nicht zu kennen, so daß sich die Preßfreiheit unter dem Schutze der verachtenden Gleichgültigkeit gegen die Nationalschriftsteller rettete; diese mannigfaltigen zusammentreffenden Ursachen haben so gewirkt, daß alle Arten der Wissenschaften von den Deutschen sehr gründlich bearbeitet worden, und daß sie sogar Sachen druckten, welche man in weit freieren Ländern (England allein ausgenommen) bekannt zu machen nicht gewagt haben würde."

Kehren wir nach dieser Abweichung zu Mendelsohn zurück. Er hatte 1754 die Bekanntschaft Lessings gemacht und dieser fruchtbaren Verbindung entsprang im Jahre 1755 das erste geistige Produkt des hebräischen Philosophen, die „Briefe über die Empfindungen." Die Genauigkeit, die Zierlichkeit, die Deutlichkeit, welche Mendelsohn in seinem Style verbreitete, erregte allgemeines Erstaunen; eröffneten dem Fleiße der deutschen Schriftsteller eine neue Laufbahn, gaben ihnen ein schönes Muster und verursachten große Fortschritte in der deutschen Sprache."

Ueber den „Phaedon oder über die Unsterblichkeit der Seele," den Mendelsohn 1760 herausgab, liefert Mirabeau eine ausführliche Kritik und schließt dieselbe mit dem Urtheile:

„Der jüdische Philosoph zeigt hier alle Hilfsmittel des Talents, der Schriftstellerei und der Beredsamkeit in einem sehr hohen Grade."

Die literarischen Arbeiten waren bei Mendelsohn jedoch nicht die Hauptbeschäftigung, weil er in einem Handlungshause ein Amt hatte, dessen sämmtliche Pflichten ihm heilig waren.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

*Als von Interesse fuer unsere Leser in ihrer Eigenschaft als amerikanisch. Buerger, bemerken wir hier, dass Mirabeau, der unermüdliche Kaempe fuer die Gleichheit der Menschen in allen Welttheilen, bei seinem Aufenthalte in England in 1784 seine "Considerations sur l'ordre de Cincinnatus" gegen den Versuch schrieb, aristokratische Unterschiede in die nordamerikanische Demokratie einzuführen.

Ein jüdisches Genrebild.

Für den „Hebrew" geschrieben von Leopold Jacoby.

(Schluß.)

Verlassen wir einstweilen die Gruppe, die sich allmählich um den alten Sopha und seinen alleinigen Besitzer (im ursprünglichsten Sinne dieses Wortes) angesammelt hat, und sehen wir uns ein wenig näher um nach den andern Insassen und Gästen des Kellerlokals.

In einer vorderen Ecke des Zimmers unter dem Fenster, durch welches der bleiche Schein der gegenüberstehenden Straßenlaterne schräge hineinfällt, um sich hier mit dem röthlichen Schimmer einer zweifelhaften Stearinkerze zu vermählen, welche die Aufgabe hat, diesen Winkelabschnitt des lang gestreckten Zimmers noch besonders zu erleuchten, haben um mehrere Tische diejenigen Besucher Platz genommen, die den Abend dem bunten Kartengotte weihen wollen. Doch denke hier der Leser bei Leibe nicht an Bauernfänger und Hazardspiele, an verzweifelte bleiche Gesichter und ausgeplünderte Börsen, wie sie in andern Berliner Kellern häufig genug zu finden sind. Nein, romantisch zwar, aber unschuldig gemüthlich, wie der ganze Charakter des Lokals sind auch die Kinder-Spiele, die hier cultivirt werden. Die Karten selbst sind nicht die modernen Französischen mit der in den Mitte grausam in zwei Hälften geschnittenen Bildern, wo die halben Könige mit drohenden Scepteru einander gegenüber stehen und sich immer ansehen müssen steif und starr und unbeweglich ihr ganzes Leben lang, sondern es sind gute altdeutsche Karten, wo die Figuren noch ganz und voll sind, und die Könige allein dastehen als absolute Herrscher auf ihrem Gebiet, und auch Beine haben, die noch dazu gewaltig lang sind, so daß sie sich ordentlich bewegen und davon laufen können. Wer je in seiner frühen Jugend die Seinigen mit diesen altväterischen Karten hat spielen sehen, oder selbst damit gespielt hat, wird gewiß auch nicht jene bunt gedruckten phantastischen Jagdszenen vergessen haben, die sich auf der Unterseite der Augenkarten (von der Sieben bis zur Zehn) vorfinden, und deren urweltliche Menschen- und Thiergestalten die Kinderphantasie in so hohem Grade anregen.—Die Spiele, die an diesen Tischen gespielt werden, haben fast durchweg einen jüdischen Charakter. Es sind hauptsächlich „Klabberjas" und das namentlich in Süd-Deutschland in jüdischen Kreisen viel gespielte „Franzefuß." Die Benennungen der Kartenblätter bilden ein wunderbares Gemisch von Jüdisch und Deutsch und ein Nichtkenner dieser Spiele und völlig Fremder in diesen Räumen mag mit staunender Verwunderung Ausrufen der Spieler zuhören wie: „Unter, Ober, Malko, Meilach, Tauf, (Malko, Meilach für Dame und König) oder „Fünfzig mit Belle" und „Derde" (für Letzteres, welches „Terz" bedeuten soll hört man nicht selten auch den urkomischen Ausruf: „Gedärm";) oder wenn er die seltsam gestalteten Zahlenfiguren sieht, jene mit Kreide gemalten Dreiecke, Kreise und Striche, die wie ägyptische Hieroglyphen oder assirische Keilschrift aussehen und mit denen die Tische der Franzefußspieler bedeckt sind. Der Einsatz des Spiels und also auch der Gewinn ist fast immer ein sehr geringer (oft nur wenige Pfennige betragend) doch braucht man nur einmal längere Zeit die sorgsam überlegenden, sinnenden Mienen und die zögernd auswählenden Handbewegungen jenes Mitspielers aus einer solchen Gruppe zu betrachten, der beim Klabberjas zugleich für den blinden spielt, um die Gewißheit zu haben, daß diese Spieler gerade so ihre ganze geistige Thätigkeit und Aufmerksamkeit auf den Verlauf und die Durchführung ihres Spieles gerichtet haben, wie wenn sie um Friedrichsdore spielten.

An einem anderen Tische haben sich drei vaterlandsmüde, polnische Wanderer niedergelassen, die sich gegenseitig ihre Wunder- und Wanderabenteuer erzählen, und einander Rechnung ablegen, was sie alles auf Grund ihrer respectiven Zeugnisse und Atteste von diesem und jenem Rabbi oder Doctor hier in Berlin aus den jüdischen Comptoiren herausgeschlagen haben. Daß es dabei an Geniestreichen aller Art nicht fehlt, versteht sich von selbst und wie die fröhlichen Mienen der drei modernen Wanderspekulanten anzeigen, scheinen die zuletzt gehabten Erfolge für alle Betheiligten gleich zufriedenstellend gewesen zu sein, und sie lassen sich den Kaffee und den Taback gar wohl schmecken.

Einen wehmüthigen Gegensatz zu diesen mehr oder weniger belebten und froh gestimmten Gesellschaftsabtheilungen bildet eine Gruppe, die sich an einer Seite des neben dem Ladentisch stehenden Ofens mehr niedergekauert, als niedergesetzt hat, und die dem Anscheine nach zu urtheilen, aus einem Vater und seinen zwei halberwachsenen Söhnen besteht. Von dem gern plaudernden Wirth erfahren wir die einfach rührende Geschichte dieser Familie. Der Vater aus einem kleinen Städtchen des Herzogthums hergewandert, leidet an einem Augenübel, das in völlige Blindheit überzugehen drohte. Da haben ihm die mildthätigen Mitglieder seiner gewiß nicht reichen Gemeinde das Geld zusammengebracht zur Reise nach Berlin, um hier Heil zu suchen bei jenem Manne, den seit Jahren bereits alle Augenkranken Europas als ihren letzten Rettungsanker zu betrachten gewohnt sind, bei Dr. Gräfe. Der Alte hat heute zum ersten Male, begleitet und geführt von seinen Söhnen, den weiten Weg hinausgemacht nach der Karlstraße zu der Klinik des berühmten Arztes; doch hat der Aermste den Trost nicht erhalten können, den er, und gewiß noch mehr seine Söhne von diesem Besuche gehofft, und traurig und stumm sitzen die drei nun da und denken an den Kummer und das Elend daheim, (die Mutter ist zu Haus geblieben mit den jüngeren Geschwistern,) wenn sie den Ihrigen werden schreiben müssen, daß ihre Reise umsonst gewesen.— So ist auch in diesem engen Raume Lust und Trauer, Freude und Schmerz eng verbunden mit einander und wechselt ab nicht minder wie in dem großen Potpourri des menschlichen Lebens da draußen.— Nur das ewig lächelnde, wohlgenährte Antlitz des Wirthes scheint das Stabile und allein unberührt Bleibende in diesem Wechsel der Seelenstimmungen zu sein, Wie eine Art Vorsehung steht er da, und überlegt und überschlägt bei sich im Geiste die Summe der heut gemachten Einnahme, die vielleicht seit lange nicht so gewichtvoll ausgefallen ist, wie heute.

Eben ist in den musikalischen Unterhaltungen des pelzverbrämten Einbein eine kleine Pause eingetreten und hat eine momentane Stille in dem engen Gemache zu Wege gebracht; da erhebt sich plötzlich von einem der Kartentische her ein lautes Gespräch, das bald in einen heftigen Streit auszubrechen droht. Einer der Klabberjasspieler nämlich glaubt, die felsenfeste Ueberzeugung zu haben, daß sein Gegner einmal nicht richtig „zugegeben" habe, und er will deshalb die für ihn verloren gegangene Partie nicht bezahlen, was natürlich, obgleich es sich hier um eine kaum nennenswerthe Landesmünze handelt, dem Gewinner durchaus nicht gleichgültig sein kann. Bereits haben sich die Gäste von den andern Tischen um die Streitenden gesammelt und lassen sich von den Betheiligten die Ursachen des Conflicts mit allen fachwissenschaftlichen Geheimnissen des Klabberjasspiels auseinandersetzen, um in dieser fachwichtigen Angelegenheit für oder wieder ihre Meinung abzugeben; schon haben sich zwei Parteien gebildet und es wird gefochten, wenn auch vorläufig nur mit den Händen in der Luft herum; da legt sich endlich der Wirth darein und beschwichtigt die streitenden Parteien durch ein ebenso probates wie durchaus ungewöhnliches Mittel, indem er sich anheischig macht, die ganze streitige Summe dem verlierenden Spieler an seinem, bei ihm rückständigen Schulden-Conto zu —erlassen. So legen sich allmählich die hohen Wellen des Tumultes, die aufgeregten Gemüther beruhigen sich, und die beiden jüdischen Knaben am Ofen, die sich bereits in ängstlicher Besorgniß um den blinden Vater gedrängt hatten, theilen diesem die glückliche Beilegung des Streites mit.—Bald hören wir wieder von den Tischen her die stereotypen Ansagungen von Derde, Belle u. s. w. Der „Petzverbrämte" streicht seinen weißlich grauen Spitzbart und singt und plaudert und musicirt: Es klappern dazu die Kannen und Teller, es brummt der Stock, es flöten die Lippen, es tönen und schallen die „Derde's"; — nur der Tisch am Ofen bleibt traurig und stumm, und lange noch dachte ich an die lichtlosen Augen des Alten und die Nacht seiner Zukunft, als ich schon lange daheim im trauten Kreise der Meinigen war, ja die bunte Gesellschaft im Keller der Rosenstraße verließ mich auch nicht des Nachts und wob mir aus dem Gesehenen einen tollen, wirr durcheinander spielenden Traum.

Leopold Jacoby.

Berlin.— Bisher war es mit geringer Unterbrechung seit Mitte 1841—1849 üblich, daß das hiesige K. Provinzial-Schulcollegium bei Ausstellung von Prüfungszeugnissen für jüdische Lehrer und Lehrerinnen die Clausel aufnahm, das Zeugniß berechtige nur zum Unterricht in jüdischen Schulen. Kürzlich fühlte sich der Vater einer hiesigen Lehrerin durch diese, im Gesetze nicht begründete Einschränkung beschwert und wandte sich deshalb an den Minister des Unterrichts, welcher die Einfügung der vorgedachten einschränkenden Clausel für nicht gerechtfertigt erklärte und sie demgemäß aus dem Zeugnisse entfernen ließ, was auch für die Folge maßgebend sein soll. So wichtig prinzipiell auch diese Entscheidung immerhin ist, so dürften ihr doch, wie die „K. Z." beruhigend hinzufügt, praktisch keine weiteren Folgen gegeben werden.

Rußland. — Die „Moskauer Nachrichten," gegenwärtig das einflußreichste Russische Blatt, dessen Redakteur Katow bei der Regierung wie beim Publikum in hohem Ansehen steht, wenden seit einiger Zeit ihre besondere Aufmerksamkeit der für Rußland so wichtigen Judenfrage zu und drängen auf eine, den Anforderungen der Zeit entsprechende Lösung derselben. Es sei nothwendig, meint das Blatt, die loyale Gesinnung und den Patriotismus der Juden dadurch zu kräftigen, daß ihnen gestattet werde, ganz Rußland und nicht blos die äußersten Grenzen desselben als ihr Vaterland zu betrachten, daß mithin alle die Freizügigkeit der Juden beschränkenden Gesetze aufgehoben werden. Als eine zweite Quelle allgemeiner und gerechter Unzufriedenheit der Juden führt das Blatt die Unselbständigkeit der Synagogengemeinde, der selbst das Recht der Wahl des Rabbiners entzogen sei, die ängstliche Bevormundung der jüdischen Religion seitens der Regierung und die gesetzlichen Bestimmungen an, welche die Reinerhaltung der Talmudischen Lehre nach den Ueberlieferungen einer Sekte bezwecken, der die Regierung ihren besonderen Schutz angedeihen lasse.

Paris. — Die Kaiserl. österreichische Regierung hat der Wittwe Heinrich Heine's in Paris den literarischen Nachlaß ihres verstorbenen Gatten abgekauft. Die Wittwe Heine's erhält dafür von der österreichischen Regierung eine Leibrente von 3000 Francs und liefert sämmtliche Manuskripte (mit Ausnahme der Memoiren) an den österreichischen Botschafter in Paris aus. Das Verdienst, dieses interessante Geschäft abgeschlossen zu haben, gebührt zumal dem k. k. Botschafter Fürsten Metternich, auf dessen Anträge der Herr Staatsminister v. Schmerling bereitwillig einging, und wir denken, die Kaiserl. Regierung hat nicht übel daran gehandelt, diese jedenfalls höchst merkwürdigen Manuskripte zu erwerben. Welch ein Umschwung! In Wien läßt der Hamburger Campe jetzt die Gesammtausgabe der Werke H. Heine's drucken! Wie lange ist es her, da war der ganze H. Heine in Oesterreich verboten!

Wien. — Der französische Maler Winterhalter hat kürzlich die Portrait des Kaisers und der Kaiserin von Oesterreich vollendet, und der Professor an der Wiener Akademie, Louis Jacoby (Israelit) den Auftrag erhalten, das Gemälde in Kupferstich auszuführen.

— Das „Jüdische Volksblatt" berichtet von der seltenen Toleranz eines evangelischen Geistlichen, der in einer zu Prag gehaltenen Rede unter anderen sagte:

„Das mit Abraham beginnende Judenthum ist die Wurzel, das in seinen Nachkommen entwickelte Judenthum der Stamm, die Zweige, dt. Blätter sind das Christenthum, das Ganze aber ist der Baum der Erkenntniß. Sehr geistreich und wahr — äußerte er sich weiter — sagte jüngst ein hiesiger Rabbiner in einer seiner Predigten, daß es wohl eine alleinseligmachende Religion, nimmermehr aber eine alleinseligmachende Form gäbe, und ich stimme ihm von Herzen bei. Die Kirche macht nicht selig, das Gotteshaus macht nicht selig, die Religion macht selig!

— Ein jenaischer Professor war gewohnt, Studenten, wenn sie in den Hörsaal traten, nachdem er selbst schon das Katheder betreten hatte, mit den Worten zu begrüßen: Ganz gehorsamster Diener. Einst las er ein hebraicum und da kamen die Worte vor: Vajjomer Elohim (und Gott sprach). Der Professor las die hebräischen Worte und verdeutschte sie. Als nun eben, als er die letzten Worte der Uebersetzung sprach, ein Student hereintrat, begrüßte ihn der Professor wie gewöhnlich: Ganz gehorsamster Diener. Einige der anwesenden Zuhörer schriebe[illegible]fältig in ihre Hefte: Vajjomer Elohim [illegible] Ganz gehorsamster Dien[illegible]

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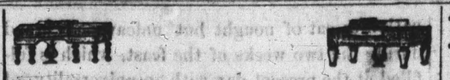

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The services of Mr. B. Rosenthal, who is well known to the strict observance of his religious duties, have been engaged as Shomer.

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 5625 (1865).

AGENCIES.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to solicit subscribers, collect payments, and transact all business appertaining to THE HEBREW:

VIRGINIA CITY, N. T.—Jacob Kaplan, Esq.
AUSTIN, N. T.—A. E. Shannon, Esq.
MARYSVILLE—Raphael Katz, Esq.
GRASS VALLEY—Jacob Marks, Esq.
SACRAMENTO—Charles Dohn, Esq.
STOCKTON—Kierski Bros.
NEW YORK CITY—Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.

THE PASSOVER.

We are on the eve of the recurrence of the Feast of the Passover, commemorative of the foundation of the Jewish Empire on the release of the Hebrew people from a bondage of four hundred and thirty years; a people so nationalized by Divine Providence through the instrumentality of the prophet Moses, whose doctrine, enunciated thousands of years ago, still forms the foundation of all moral and civil law. Nations have since then grown into favor, and faded into obscurity. The Hebrew people, from being the greatest nation known, whose power extended from the Pillars of Hercules to the Indies, have become scattered and dispersed; yet their descendants still cling to the religion, law and enactments of their ancestors, a proud monument of faith and confidence in the will of the Almighty. The lapse of time, the heavy hand of persecution, intolerance and contumely, all do not suffice to extinguish the race that He said were His chosen people. We live and thrive, and, notwithstanding the lapse of ages, we, the descendants of the same people, worship the same God; give thanks in the same language, and eat, in commemoration, the unleavened bread, the like of which was baked by the sun on the backs of its bearers in the exodus from Egypt.

The second book of the Decalogue, termed Exodus, chapter first, says that seventy of the children of Israel went into Egypt to meet with their kinsman Joseph, who had found favor in the king's sight. They multiplied and throve so well that an attempt was made at their extinction by bondage, which, at the period of their successors crossing the Red Sea, by the inscrutable degrees of Providence, was frustrated; for, after the term of their probation, six hundred thousand males left—a nation mighty in numbers, on whom, after the sojourn in the wilderness, the great empire of Judea was founded. The first eleven chapters of Exodus gives a brief, but succinct, history of the period, in which many strange events are narrated; among them the miraculous preservation of Moses, his endowment with the custody of his people, and the miracles wrought to subdue the pride of the Egyptians. The last of the visitations of the Deity was the smiting of the first-born, and as it was accompanied with certain ceremonies, with it commences the commemoration of the Passover.

Chapter XI., which contains the fiat of the death of the first-born, contains also a direction from the law-giver which has been made the subject of much misconception and causeless complaints to the descendants. In the generally-received translations of the Bible, Moses is made to say to his people under divine direction: "Let every man *borrow* of his neighbor, and every woman of her neighbor, jewels of silver and jewels of gold," with an intimation that they were to convey such with them. Here a great injustice has been done, for this word *borrow*, meaning to ask and receive under a pledge of repayment, is conveyed as an application of the Jews being requested to act dishonestly. This is an error, and but one version of the Bible, the Douay or Catholic, prints it correctly. The original Hebrew reads simply "to ask" and the natural interpretation of the command would be that they were to ask or request the restoration of property lent, or placed for safety on deposit, and to solicit from motives of friendship, gifts at parting with those with whom they were esteemed. This error has led to many false charges of venality against the people, which time and experience alone can remedy.

The succeeding chapter instructs us in regard to the Pascal Lamb, the observance of which has in modern days brought death and tribulation to the people, in the country of Mohammed. On the night in which the angel of death visited Egypt he passed such as were marked on the door posts with the blood of the Lamb. The Passover designed as the great national festival of Israel, commemorative of deliverance from bondage and an introduction to an independent, national existence, the solemnities with which it was to be observed were directed to be such as would call up vividly in the midst of futurity the remembrance of the events. As each household had its separate deliverance, so in each case there was to be a domestic celebration, and it is had wherever a family of Israelites are congregated, to this day. As on the night of the emancipation, no Israelitish house marked with the blood of the Pascal Lamb had been invaded by death, so the sprinkling of blood was made a part of the ceremonies, although now-a-days in civilized communities it is omitted. In Turkey, the act was the cause of a fanatical foray, it being alleged that this blood used was that of a human being, a boy selected for the purpose: an event which resulted from the zeal of their English, French and American co-religionists, in beneficial effects.

The Children of Israel crossed the Red Sea dry shod, and so hurried were the preparations that bread could not be baked, so they took the unleavened dough, and it was cooked by the sun on the backs of the fugitives. Hence the ordination to eat of nought but unleavened bread during the two weeks of the feast, which is fulfilled at the present day with an universality of sentiment sufficient to assign a cause for the retention of nationality, although believers are scattered among all nations of the world, and are bereft of country and representation.

The ceremonies of the Passover are both public and private. The church holds high service, and each household likewise on the first and second, and seventh and eight days of the feast. At home and around the fireside it is incumbent upon the heads of families to instruct their offspring of the feast and the observance. If the people are under the sway of a despotic government, where from religious intolerance they are held in close subjugation, in Jewish quarters the largest liberty, and yet no excess, prevails. Within doors all thought of present ills is banished. All must be rejoicing; male and female, stretch themselves on cushions, dressed in their best attire, they feast and sing songs of praise to that Deity who has so long held them in the hollow of his hand. No profane eye can gaze upon them—it is a time for unalloyed joy. A marked characteristic of our people during this festival is the care bestowed on strangers, who in numbers flock to cities where synagogues are located. Those without acquaintances are invited by the officers of the synagogue or apportioned to the various families, as it is expressly ordered that the stranger shall be treated with hospitality. This custom prevails to this day. Public ceremonies are held in the synagogue the first two and last two days. The festival also inaugurates the first of the Jewish religious year, the civil year commencing in the fall.

ISRAEL'S HOPE.

In the midst of this discordant juncture—power abused and universal misfortune—might be discovered a path of safety marked by patience and resignation, upheld by the undying hope of Israel. Our hearts are agitated by harsh treatment, and our utmost effort active in mantaining positon in the mid-way period of our nation's life. The past, dark and bloody, with visions of holy wars and inquisitions; the present, thickly overcast by the impending clouds of ignorance and superstition; and the future, oh, Israel! the future, only half visible, displaying signs of inactivity and a want of zeal.

The valley of tears through which we have passed, are passing, and will have to pass, is necessary to our souls' education; it is but a preparation and a purgation; it is the goodness of God manifest in Israel. This term of sorrow is our grand lesson in Hope—Israel's virtue—given by the Master Hand to His chosen people. It is a fitting jewel in Israel's diadem. It is the moral pivot, the indistructible point on which the seed of Abraham have ever turned; the keystone of its existence projecting far into the illimitable future. The march of Time, as traced on the pages of authentic history, and attested by us living witnesses, should be ever present to our minds' eye. Let the ignorant and the godless say "Israel's hope is vain;" his prophets, deceivers! Look you to your neighbor in faith—to the "Jew." In him read a grand and sublime history; in him see the truth of God impersonate. Let his presence put despondency to flight, and instil into your soul a spirit to do the part of "God's officer in the future." *ישראל It is for this we are preserved to this day, to baffle the vanity of philosophers and sectarians, and to exemplify the beautiful working of virtue, and force the unbeliever and empty-worded teacher to acknowledge the superiority of the thing over the symbol. Say not that God is great, or good, or omnipresent, but, by your actions, show that you fear, trust, and are continually under his ever-watchful eye. Let us study the pages of Scripture, to which, even now, the skeptic gives partial credence, finding himself surrounded by living, moving facts; he pauses, terror-stricken, and half acknowledges the facts present, fearing lest the future bring shame and confusion on his head. The Israelite stands among the nations of the earth the representative of a prophetic face—a man of hope; as such peculiarly endowed and commissioned. This is no boast, it is not gainsayed. Where is martial Persia, scientific Egypt, artistic Babylon, proud Rome, or refined Greece? Where are they? Phantom-like, they have vanished. No representative eternal truth, have they propagated. While Israel, seemingly worthless, is here—standing like a sublime emblem of indurance of undying hope, perennial in all true virtue, and only tainted by the circumstance of being brought in contact with powerful and opposing elements, and yet by the will and working of Divine Wisdom perfuming the very weapon that bids him fall. Truly, Israel is the conservator of all that is grand and ennobling in the nature of man; the medium through which the many stages of development are perfected, and the only representative of future progress; the agent of the hidden and inscrutable plan of Almighty Creation.

In view of all this, the Israelite should not shrink from his duty. He should be bold, and dare to do what is consistent with his standing among the nations amidst which the Providence of God has permitted him to be cast. An innate pride, a sense of greatness, should actuate all his actions, and, as an American citizen, exercise all those privileges, the want of which have so degraded his oppressed brethren of foreign lands. Let us not despise the freedom we may enjoy; on the contrary, it were wise to seek out its limits, stand firm to that acquired, and improve our condition, lest it be said by oppressive countries, "we seek freedom and love it not."

A. J. C.

April 5th, 1865.

*This word would seem to carry with it a hidden meaning, and should, from its initial letter, signify futurity.

CLERKS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

(HUELFS VEREIN FUER COMMIS.)

This Society was organized about a year ago, with but twenty members, and now numbers two hundred and one paying members, divided into two classes; the first being clerks, salesmen, book-keepers, etc., and the second, principals. The monthly dues for both classes is but one dollar. Active members are entitled to $10 per week in case of sickness, and partial support if thrown out of situations without personal fault. Passive members enjoy the same privileges as the former, with the exception of the two last named cases. The business of the Society is managed by four different Committees, as follows: First, the Committee on Situations. The duty of this committee is to look after vacancies in business houses, and if possible, to place in them members of the Society out of situations, or other applicants, the former always having the preference. Second—Charitable and Sick Committee. The duty of this committee is to care for sick members of the Society, as soon as such are reported, and to support those in want, with or without reference to membership. The Society expended some $300 for charity, the past year. Third—Committee on Finance. The duty of this Committee is to examine the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, and attend to the financial business of the Society in general. They reported at the first annual meeting, $1,311 23 in the treasury, above all liabilities. Fourth—Committee on Entertainments. The duty of this Committee is to take charge of the Library, newspapers, etc., and induce members to give lectures occasionally. The Society has reading rooms, furnished with foreign and domestic newspapers, and is accumulating other reading matter for the information and entertainment of its members.

At the annual meeting held on Saturday evening, April 1st, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term: President, J. Gutte; Vice-President, L. Schwarzschild; Treasurer, M. Weil; Recording Secretary, A. Cohn; Financial Secretary, C. Schneitacher; Committee on Situations, A. Marcus, A. Dallemand, M. Gensberger; Charitable and Sick Committee, E. Arnstein, G. Danzel, F. Steinert; Committee on Finance, E. Schubart, J. Bergman, F. Falkenau; Committee on Entertainments, W. Kaiser, P. Hirschfeld, J. H. Neustadter.

OUR VIRGINIA CITY LETTER.

VIRGINIA CITY, April 3, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—In some of my former correspondence I have spoken at length about our enjoyments here, but I do not believe I have ever done justice to the subject. Cut off, as we are here, from all civilization, our chief pleasure consists in conversing about the untold millions which are buried in the bowels of the mountains, and which are so contemptuously (?) trampled under our feet. But in winter time, when our hills are enveloped in a cloak of dazzling snow, our thoroughfares and roads covered with the very finest knee-deep alkali mud, and our communications with the countries beyond in a very precarious condition, we band together, start societies, give soirees, arrange tea parties, etc., scorning the hoary frost by artificial heat, and whiling the long winter evenings pleasantly away.

Last Saturday but one I had the good fortune to be invited to one of the gayest parties that ever assembled in this *highland* city. The occasion was not exactly of a joyous nature, being a farewell banquet; but who could give way to sadness, if all around is mirth? The human heart craves for pleasures, and often beguiles its sorrows by viewing festive scenes. The President of the Germania Singing Society being about to leave town, concluded to take a public farewell from his numerous friends. For that purpose he rented a large hall, and gathered around him a host of acquaintances and well wishers. The fair sex was also represented by several deities, that deigned to assume mortal shapes and bless the assemblage with their presence. They looked so charming, so temptingly inviting, that the young men took courage to approach them and actually had the audacity to even lead them from their seats, and bidding the music strike up, whirled around the room, dancing, chatting and flattering. Whether the ladies entered heart and soul into the sport, I can't say, but it was apparent that their faces lit up occasionally with a pleasing animation, and they felt as happy as their partners. Several dances having come off satisfactorily, the Germania sang some new pieces with that exquisite artistic skill for which they are so justly celebrated. Punctually at 12 o'clock the music stopped, and lunch was announced. To the surprise of everybody the table, full of the costliest viands and choicest wines, was cleared in an incredible short time; not that the dear angels were anyways in a hurry, but that the "swains" took particular care to shorten the intervening space between the dancing. Again the hall was cleared, several songs were executed, toasts and parting spreches improvised and answered, and the waltz commenced anew, which lasted till about early dawn—a sufficient proof of the efficacy of the arrangements.

Tuesday evening, the much-talked-of actress, Miss Matilda Heron, appeared for the first time on our boards in the play of "The Scarlet Letter." Maguire's Opera House was crowded to its utmost extent; everybody, his wife and child being there. Our audiences are generally very critical, and though awarding the palm to real merit, fail not at the same time to express their dissatisfaction in a clamorous manner when disappointed. The actress, as far as true delineation of character is concerned, really exhibited artistic skill, but the play itself did not gratify the multitude; it was impossible for Miss Heron to display the histrionic merits she undoubtedly possesses. "The Scarlet Letter," however high it may rank as a man literary production, lacks stage effect, and is electric at a poor sphere for the ambitious Italic current, public having been deprived a if it were Avalia's treasures, longed for some be no mean heir hunger; they thronged en could the eye see, willing to weave the wr egion of perpetual brow of fame, to mingle with so many others, but "nary" an applause greeted the piece, though Miss Matilda Heron and Frank Mayo were repeatedly encored, owing to their exertions.

Proceeding from the sublime to the ridiculous, your correspondent next dropped in at Musical Hall, where Walter Bray holds nightly forth in eloquent discourses on the "Constitushen of Nye Government," and astonishes the eagerly listening crowd by the immensity of his compassing abilities in the line of "Improvization." If I am not misinformed, some enthusiastic friends of the above named gentleman have applied for a patent or copyright for his celebrated song—"Sandy, will you lend me a Mill,"—and the renowned "International Anti-Literary Society" has awarded him the distinguished title of "P. L." Any ordinary mortal would feel gratified in having reached these high steps in the "ladder of fame," but Walter still keeps climbing on, and at last accounts had caught a glimpse of its culminating points.

As Melodeon celebrities are all the go here, to the detriment of the more legitimate, I cannot refrain from mentioning, that this peculiar taste is owing in a great measure to the insufficiency of support to the stars that occasionally lighten up our elevated city. If fortune once favors us with the appearance of a good actor or actress among us, and the play-loving people hasten to relieve the monotony of everyday life by seeking enjoyment in the theatre, they but indifferently succeed in their object; for the lesser stars will invariably darken the horizon, and obscure the beauty and talent of the one of more magnitude.

Leaving soirees, theatres and melodeons alone, I feel as if I should not have completed my task, did I not mention a very pleasant little occurrence, happening last Sunday, in Nevada Lodge No. 52 I. O. B. B.

The President of that Lodge, who is about leaving the city, acquainted some of his friends of his intention, who no sooner heard of it than they immediately formed a secret organization and vowed to put every impediment in his way, and in case of failure, to make his parting hour as hard as they could.

As a preliminary step, they collected from the members of the Order of B'nai Brith a pretty round sum, and purchased a magnificent gold watch and chain. Sunday evening the Lodge met as usual, transacted different business matters, when, under the head of "good and welfare," the Secretary, Bro. M. Seligman, arose, and in a well-selected speech, tendered the President this munificent gift from the members of Nevada Lodge; not, as the spokesman so eloquently expressed it, as a reward for his faithful services as presiding officer, nor for the interest he manifested in the welfare of the Order, but to present him with a memento of their esteem; to forever remind him of the many friends he had left behind. Accidentally your correspondent's eyes fell upon the inscription of the watch, and he discerned there the words: "Presented by the members of Nevada Lodge No. 52 I. O. B. B. to their President, Jacob Kaplan. Virg., Nevada, April 2d 1865."

It was some time before the President recovered from his astonishment, and when at last his tongue found utterance, his words were frequently interrupted by the tears which streamed down his cheeks. He had hardly expected such treatment at the hands of his brothers; he had come up that evening to preside probably for the last time; he had intended to bid them farewell, to thank them all for the honor they had bestowed on him, the friendship they had awarded him. Whenever the anticipation of parting had come over him in the latter time, he had tried to dispel these gloomy thoughts, by persuading himself he would not be much missed; he thought different now. The poet's words—

"That they who go, are happier
Than those they leave behind,—"

were not verified in him. He almost regretted his resolve to leave them; for more affectionate friends, truer Brothers, in the sense of the word, were not easily to be met with. He thanked them for the costly gift they tendered him, he would foster and cherish it, and ever with pride and gratitude remember the donors. The watch should always remind him of the many pleasant hours he had spent in their society; the chain link his memory forever to this place, to Nevada Lodge and its members. But poorly had he deserved their favor. If he had done his share in promoting the growth of Nevada Lodge, he had but vied with the poorest member in that laudable undertaking. They all had striven for this aim, and the reward of success is due to all alike.

After the President had finished, a recess was declared, and the Brethren all thronged around him to bid him a last farewell. There was the usual amount of hand shaking, the customary congratulations, but they were all uttered by lips that overflowed with the fullness of the heart, they were all the eloquent tribute of friendship and affection. In spite of the cheerfulness the President assumed, it was but too apparent that he really felt sorry to leave his friends, and they in turn shared that feeling with him. Many a hand lingered forgetfully in his, many a wish for his welfare was repeated over and over again. In all, it was an affective scene, and further demonstrations were only prevented by the lateness of the hour.

After the close of the Lodge, the President invited the brethren to accompany him to the house of Brother A. Greenewald, to partake there of a luncheon he had prepared for them. Thither we went, and the parting scenes were renewed with a vigor that left all the good things on the table untouched. Toasts and speeches were brought out, bearing on the occasion. The President thanked the Brethren anew for the respect they had shown him, the esteem they had held him in, and for the many tokens of their friendship and good will towards him. Once more he bid them an affectionate farewell, and everybody from all appearances, to judge, retired to his virtuous couch. But the President was doomed to disappointment, if he had any idea to rest that night, for the Brethren were resolved to pass the last few hours in his company. Scarce had he laid down, when he was awakened by the sweet strains of a Serenading Band, playing "Home, Sweet Home," "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," etc. The music sounded so beautifully, the tones were so plaintive and suggestive, that all present were visibly affected, so much so indeed, that when the President stepped amongst them, many a regretting tear was shed for his departure. Silently the company now divided, their hearts being too full to speak, until somebody suggested to the musicians, to play some lively airs, and through the well-known strains and power of the music, the mirth was soon re-established. After serenading the Vice President, Brother J. A. Moch, and partaking there of a splendid luncheon, the musicians were discharged, but the company only broke up at 5 o'clock A. M. when the stages left. If but half the wishes were realized, which accompanied the President on his voyage, he must verily have a pleasant trip, and a most happy time of it. After seeing Brother Kaplan off, the company dispersed, and everything was quiet again on the Potomac.

NESOP.

U. O. R. M.—At a regular meeting of Pacific Stamm, No. 66, held on Monday last, April 3d, the following members were duly elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term: Edward Zeitfuchs, O. Ch.; M. S. Herzog, U. Ch.; Joseph Brand, B. Ch.; H. Trembe, Recording Secretary; J. Ballon, Financial Secretary. The installation of the same will take place on Monday, April 10th.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE No. 4, I. O. B. B. will hold its regular quarterly session on Sunday, April 16th inst., at Covenant Hall, Sacramento street, near Donohoe & Kelly's Bank. From private sources of information, we learn that business of the greatest importance will be transacted, and it is to be hoped that the interior lodges will be well represented.

MR. THOMPSON, the School Director from the Ninth District, has published a card, in which he makes serious charges against a number of the members of the Board of Education. From a long acquaintance with Mr. T., we are inclined to believe that he has truth on his side. It is about time that the Board of Education should be purified. It is corrupt.

☞ Our friends and merchants in general in the interior, are respectfully informed that we are prepared to execute all kinds of job printing, in English and German, in a style rarely to be excelled, and with prompt dispatch. We solicit a call when visiting the city.

Deutsches Theater.

Mit dem Schauspiel „Die Schule des Lebens" von Dr. Raupach, welches am letzten Freitag über die Bühne ging, schließen die Theater-Vorstellungen, welche seit den letzten drei Jahren unter der Direktion und Regie des Herrn A. Meaubert stattgefunden. Wir gestehen gern zu, daß Herr Meaubert als Dirigent unserer deutschen Bühne von seinem Gesichtspunkte aus Tüchtiges geleistet hat, doch hätte bei der großartigen, anhaltenden allgemeinen Betheiligung des deutschen Publikums, diese Bühne schon jetzt auf einer höheren Stufe stehen müssen, als dort, wo sie dieser Herr augenblicklich verwaist zurückgelassen. Es ist wirklich zu bedauern, daß der größte Theil der Herren Theater-Unternehmer nicht Geisteskraft genug besitzen um sich über jene gefährliche Klippe hinwegzuschwingen, woran schon die vielversprechensten Theater-Unternehmungen gescheitert, jene Klippe, welche ihnen von ihren wahren Freunden, oft genug angedeutet wird, doch welche sie nicht sehen wollen — die Klippe der Gefallsucht. — Der wahre, gebildete, denkende Theater-Direktor, wird natürlich suchen seine ihm verliehenen Talente, so passend und reichlich zu verwenden, wie nur möglich, doch wird es seine vornehmste Aufgabe sein, die Kräfte der einzelnen Mieglieder seiner Compagnie hervorzuheben, durch passende Parthien zu stärken und ihnen beim Publikum Anerkennung zu verschaffen. Wo dies nicht der Fall ist (und nur leider zu oft) werden die leitenden Parthien ein Monopol der Direktion und einiger bevorzugten Schauspieler, das Publikum wird ermüdet ein ewiges Einerlei anzusehen, Schlaffheit in der Theaterlust tritt ein, und das Ende des Theater-Trauerspiels naht, zum Bedauern aller Bühnenfreunde, und zur finanziellen Trübsal des Unternehmers. Läge das Theater in Händen von Unternehmern, welche mit der Bühne direkt nichts zu thun, und nur die Wohlfahrt desselben mit eigner finanzieller Berücksichtigung im Auge hätten, so würde eine Bühne wie hier in San Francisco, wo der Theaterfreunde so viele sind, einen nie erwarteten Aufschwung nehmen, und nichts desto weniger für die Unternehmer angenehme finanzielle Resultate liefern.

„Die Schule des Lebens" wurde schon früher hier aufgeführt, ging auch diesmal recht gerundet über die Bühne.

Die beiden Haupt-Parthien lagen in den Händen von Mad. Meaubert (Isaura) und Herrn Niemeier (Don Alphonso.)

Mad. Meaubert konnte sich im ersten Act, welcher den Schlüssel des Ganzen bildet, nicht in ihrem Charakter zurechtfinden. Isaura ist nach der Idee des Dichters als ein verzogenes Kind des Glücks darzustellen, leichtsinnig im guten Sinne des Worts, doch nicht boshaft, welches durch Prüfungen, die das alltägliche Leben der niederen Classen bringt, zu welchem sie durch die Machinationen ihres Vetters, des Königs gezwungen wird, einen Blick in die reelle Welt thut, der sie bisher fremd war; ihre guten halb schlummernden Eigenschaften werden aufgerüttelt, und treten glänzend hervor. Mad. Meaubert gab uns ein unangenehmes, launenhaftes, boshaftes Wesen in dem der Keim alles Schlechten doch nicht des Guten steckte. Die Reihenfolge der Prüfungen wurden von Mad. Meaubert sehr gut durchgeführt.

Herr Niemeier war vollkommen Herr seiner Parthie, und führte dieselbe gut durch.

Die übrigen Parthien waren von geringer Bedeutung und wurden ganz passabel gespielt.

Die Ausstattung des Stückes war ziemlich angemessen.

Mad. Ahlfeld zu deren Gunsten die Vorstellung statt fand, konnte mit dem Ertrag ihrer Ueberrechnung recht zufrieden sein.

Recht sehr bedauern wir daß die beiden Mimen, Herr und Mad. Ahlfeld, mit dem nächsten Dämpfer gleichfalls unsere Küste verlassen; mögen sie überall eine so gute Aufnahme wie hier, und ein gleich dankbares Publikum finden.

Das zweite Subscriptions-Concert der „San Francisco Philharmonic Society" fand gestern Abend in Maguires Akademie of Musik vor recht vollem Hause statt. Die Orchestermusik wurde ausgezeichnet gut durchgeführt, wie es auch von so trefflichen Musikern nicht anders zu erwarten stand. Miss Lizzie Allen, eine junge Dame, welche in diesem Concerte zum erstenmale auftrat, hat eine hübsche Altstimme und zeigte auch gute Schule, nur war die Debutantin etwas befangen. Sie wurde durch da capo's belohnt. Das Violinsolo des Herrn Louis Schmidt erntete, und mit Recht, großen Beifall. Das Concert fiel im Ganzen genommen recht zufriedenstellend aus.

Grundeigenthum - Verkauf. Die HH. Cobb & Sinton werden am Sonnabend den 22. d. Mts. in ihrem Verkaufslokal No. 406 Montgomerystraße 400 der best gelegenen Baustellen mit Kredit von 1—2 Jahren verkaufen, welche je in dieser Stadt offerirt wurden. Die Folsomstraße Omnibusse fahren bis auf wenige hundert Fuß an dem Platze. Leute, welche eine gute Heimathstätte billig erwerben wollen, sollten nicht verfehlen, dem Verkaufe beizuwohnen.

Am 25. April werden bei Jone's und Bendixen an Californiastraße eine Anzahl unreklamirter Waaren versteigert, um die Fracht- und Storagekosten zu bezahlen. Kaufleute werden gewiß diese Gelegenheit nicht vorübergehen lassen, billig einzukaufen.

— Es wird den Damen San Franciscos und der Umgegend lieb sein zu erfahren, daß Herr M. Berkowitz in seinem „Pariser Cloak Store," No. 626 Sacramentostraße ein prachtvolles Lager der modernsten Damenmäntel ausgestellt hat, welche er zu billigen Preisen verkauft. Näheres besagt die Anzeige.

— Wir verweisen auf die Karte der HH. Stemmler & Russell in einer anderen Spalte d. Bl. Die Herren zeigten uns einige Proben ihrer Arbeit und wir sind gewiß, daß dieselben an Schönheit nicht an dieser Küste übertroffen werden können. Stemmler & Russell verfertigen die Polirarbeiten an Jacob Zech's Pianos.

— Kaufleute vom Lande machen wir auf das immense Waarenlager der HH. Tobin Bros & Davisson an Batterystraße, Ecken Sacramento und Halleck aufmerksam. Die Firma hat jetzt ihre Frühjahrssendungen von Europa und den Staaten erhalten und verkauft zu den billigsten Marktpreisen. Näheres gibt die Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte d. Bl.

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Samstag Abend, den 8. April,

einzufinden, um der feierlichen

Einweihung

beizuwohnen und einen

Großartigen Lunch

zu vertilgen.

Indem wir nur die besten Getränke und Cigarren führen und solche selbst ohne Hülfe von Mädchen serviren, sowie zwei ausgezeichnete Billards aufgestellt haben, so hoffen wir, daß alle unsere Gäste einen vergnügten Abend verbringen werden.

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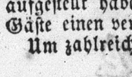

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AT PLATT'S HALL,

In which will be explained the apparently mysterious and truly wonderful discovered science of Electrical Psychology, or Science of the Mind, and the Magnetic Influence upon the System for amusement; also, with proper direction, for the curing of disease. He will illustrate the wonderful phenomena upon such persons in the audience as are willing and found susceptible. Having been for many years eminently successful in the Eastern States, he hopes to have a good opportunity to display his skill here.

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HOMESTEAD LOTS,

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☞ MAPS of this SPLENDID PROPERTY with full particulars, to be had at our office on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4th, 1865.

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☞ The Folsom street cars land passengers within a few hundred feet of this property. The blocks have been recently fenced and placarded so that no difficulty will be had in finding the same. COBB & SINTON, Auctioneers.

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207 & 209 CALIFOLNIA STREET,

..ON..

TUESDAY, APRIL 25th, 1865,

At 10 o'Clock, A. M.

No mark—508 PIECES IRON PIPE, ex steamer Constitution, March 20th, 1863.
P A Vandercook—1 BARREL, ex steamer Sonora, May 29th, 1863.
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Geo Weddekis—1 BOX, ex steamer Golden City, November 27th, 1863.
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By order of OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. S. Co.

San Francisco, April 5, 1865.

Spring Importations 1865.

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Gents' Furnishing Goods;
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New Advertisements.

FIRST ANNUAL

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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RED MEN,

U. O. R. M.

IN CALIFORNIA,

TO BE HELD AT

Platt's Music Hall,

..ON..

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1865.

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J. B. Reinhardt,	Charles Metzler,	Charles Lohr,
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mr31

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SIGNOR EUGENIO BIANCHI RESPECTfully informs his friends and the public that having engaged a

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SIGNORA ELVIRA BRAMBILLA,
Prima Donna Assoluto,

Late of La Scala, Milan, and the Academy of Music, New York.

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Making the Company the largest and most effective ever in California.

30 Chorus—Enlarged Orchestra, Etc.,

Together with the following repertoire:

Ballo in Maschera, Elisir d'Amore, Don Giovanni, I Lombardi, Il Trovatore, La Traviata, La Favorita, Faust, Lucrezia Borgia, Ernani, Lucia di Lammermoor, La Sonnambula, Il Poliuto, Norma, Riggoletto, Don Pasquale and I Masnadieri.

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Full Particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. Burril at the box office, Theatre. mr24

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PETE STERLING, Dancer and Pantomimist.
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Are in readiness to perform daily duty.

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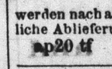

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Music Furnished

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CIGAR STORE,

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 5625 (1865).

AGENCIES.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to solicit subscribers, collect payments, and transact all business ppertaining to THE HEBREW:

VIRGINIA CITY, N. T.—Jacob Kaplan, Esq.
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GRASS VALLEY—Jacob Marks, Esq.
SACRAMENTO—Charles Dohn, Esq.
STOCKTON—Kierski Bros.
NEW YORK CITY—Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.

THE PASSOVER.

We are on the eve of the recurrence of the Feast of the Passover, commemorative of the foundation of the Jewish Empire on the release of the Hebrew people from a bondage of four hundred and thirty years; a people so nationalized by Divine Providence through the instrumentality of the prophet Moses, whose doctrine, enunciated thousands of years ago, still forms the foundation of all moral and civil law. Nations have since then grown into favor, and faded into obscurity. The Hebrew people, from being the greatest nation known, whose power extended from the Pillars of Hercules to the Indies, have become scattered and dispersed; yet their descendants still cling to the religion, law and enactments of their ancestors, a proud monument of faith and confidence in the will of the Almighty. The lapse of time, the heavy hand of persecution, intolerance and contumely, all do not suffice to extinguish the race that He said were His chosen people. We live and thrive, and, notwithstanding the lapse of ages, we, the descendants of the same people, worship the same God; give thanks in the same language, and eat, in commemoration, the unleavened bread, the like of which was baked by the sun on the backs of its bearers in the exodus from Egypt.

The second book of the Decalogue, termed Exodus, chapter first, says that seventy of the children of Israel went into Egypt to meet with their kinsman Joseph, who had found favor in the king's sight. They multiplied and throve so well that an attempt was made at their extinction by bondage, which, at the period of their successors crossing the Red Sea, by the inscrutable degrees of Providence, was frustrated; for, after the term of their probation, six hundred thousand males left—a nation mighty in numbers, on whom, after the sojourn in the wilderness, the great empire of Judea was founded. The first eleven chapters of Exodus gives a brief, but succinct, history of the period, in which many strange events are narrated; among them the miraculous preservation of Moses, his endowment with the custody of his people, and the miracles wrought to subdue the pride of the Egyptians. The last of the visitations of the Deity was the smiting of the first-born, and as it was accompanied with certain ceremonies, with it commences the commemoration of the Passover.

Chapter XI., which contains the fiat of the death of the first-born, contains also a direction from the law-giver which has been made the subject of much misconception and causeless complaints to the descendants. In the generally-received translations of the Bible, Moses is made to say to his people under divine direction: "Let every man *borrow* of his neighbor, and every woman of her neighbor, jewels of silver and jewels of gold," with an intimation that they were to convey such with them. Here a great injustice has been done, for this word *borrow*, meaning to ask and receive under a pledge of repayment, is conveyed as an application of the Jews being requested to act dishonestly. This is an error, and but one version of the Bible, the Douay or Catholic, prints it correctly. The original Hebrew reads simply "to ask" and the natural interpretation of the command would be that they were to ask or request the restoration of property lent, or placed for safety on deposit, and to solicit from motives of friendship, gifts at parting with those with whom they were esteemed. This error has led to many false charges of venality against the people, which time and experience alone can remedy.

The succeeding chapter instructs us in regard to the Pascal Lamb, the observance of which has in modern days brought death and tribulation to the people, in the country of Mohammed. On the night in which the angel of death visited Egypt he passed such as were marked on the door posts with the blood of the Lamb. The Passover designed as the great national festival of Israel, commemorative of deliverance from bondage and an introduction to an independent national existence, the solemnities with which it was to be observed were directed to be such as would call up vividly in the midst of futurity the remembrance of the events. As each household had its separate deliverance, so in each case there was to be a domestic celebration, and it is had wherever a family of Israelites are congregated, to this day. As on the night of the emancipation, no Israelitish house marked with the blood of the Pascal Lamb had been invaded by death, so the sprinkling of blood was made a part of the ceremonies, although now-a-days in civilized communities it is omitted In Turkey, the act was the cause of a fanatical foray, it being alleged that this blood used was that of a human being, a boy selected for the purpose: an event which resulted from the zeal of their English, French and American co-religionists, in beneficial effects.

The Children of Israel crossed the Red Sea dry shod, and so hurried were the preparations that bread could not be baked, so they took the unleavened dough, and it was cooked by the sun on the backs of the fugitives. Hence the ordination to eat of nought but unleavened bread during the two weeks of the feast, which is fulfilled at the present day with an universality of sentiment sufficient to assign a cause for the retention of nationality, although believers are scattered among all nations of the world, and are bereft of country and representation.

The ceremonies of the Passover are both public and private. The church holds high service, and each household likewise on the first and second, and seventh and eight days of the feast. At home and around the fireside it is incumbent upon the heads of families to instruct their offspring of the feast and the observance. If the people are under the sway of a despotic government, where from religious intolerance they are held in close subjugation, in Jewish quarters the largest liberty, and yet no excess, prevails. Within doors all thought of present ills is banished. All must be rejoicing; male and female, stretch themselves on cushions, dressed in their best attire, they feast and sing songs of praise to that Deity who has so long held them in the hollow of his hand. No profane eye can gaze upon them—it is a time for unalloyed joy. A marked characteristic of our people during this festival is the care bestowed on strangers, who in numbers flock to cities where synagogues are located. Those without acquaintances are invited by the officers of the synagogue or apportioned to the various families, as it is expressly ordered that the stranger shall be treated with hospitality. This custom prevails to this day. Public ceremonies are held in the synagogue the first two and last two days. The festival also inaugurates the first of the Jewish religious year, the civil year commencing in the fall.

ISRAEL'S HOPE.

In the midst of this discordant juncture—power abused and universal misfortune—might be discovered a path of safety marked by patience and resignation, upheld by the undying hope of Israel. Our hearts are agitated by harsh treatment, and our utmost effort active in mantaining positon in the mid-way period of our nation's life. The past, dark and bloody, with visions of holy wars and inquisitions; the present, thickly overcast by the impending clouds of ignorance and superstition; and the future, oh, Israel! the future, only half visible, displaying signs of inactivity and a want of zeal.

The valley of tears through which we have passed, are passing, and will have to pass, is necessary to our souls' education; it is but a preparation and a purgation; it is the goodness of God manifest in Israel. This term of sorrow is our grand lesson in Hope—Israel's virtue—given by the Master Hand to His chosen people. It is a fitting jewel in Israel's diadem. It is the moral pivot, the indistructible point on which the seed of Abraham have ever turned; the keystone of its existence projecting far into the illimitable future. The march of Time, as traced on the pages of authentic history, and attested by us living witnesses, should be ever present to our minds' eye. Let the ignorant and the godless say "Israel's hope is vain;" his prophets, deceivers! Look you to your neighbor in faith—to the "Jew." In him read a grand and sublime history; in him see the truth of God impersonate. Let his presence put despondency to flight, and instil into your soul a spirit to do the part of "God's officer in the future." *ישראל It is for this we are preserved to this day, to baffle the vanity of philosophers and sectarians, and to exemplify the beautiful working of virtue, and force the unbeliever and empty-worded teacher to acknowledge the superiority of the thing over the symbol. Say not that God is great, or good, or omnipresent, but, by your actions, show that you fear, trust, and are continually under his ever-watchful eye. Let us study the pages of Scripture, to which, even now, the skeptic gives partial credence, finding himself surrounded by living, moving facts; he pauses, terror-stricken, and half acknowledges the facts present, fearing lest the future bring shame and confusion on his head. The Israelite stands among the nations of the earth the representative of a prophetic race—a man of hope; as such peculiarly endowed and commissioned. This is no boast, it is not gainsayed. Where is martial Persia, scientific Egypt, artistic Babylon, proud Rome, or refined Greece? Where are they? Phantom-like, they have vanished. No representative, eternal truth, have they propagated. While Israel, seemingly worthless, is here—standing like a sublime emblem of indurance of undying hope, perennial in all true virtue, and only tainted by the circumstance of being brought in contact with powerful and opposing elements, and yet by the will and working of Divine Wisdom perfuming the very weapon that bids him fall. Truly, Israel is the conservator of all that is grand and ennobling in the nature of man; the medium through which the many stages of development are perfected, and the only representative of future progress; the agent of the hidden and inscrutable plan of Almighty Creation.

In view of all this, the Israelite should not shrink from his duty. He should be bold, and dare to do what is consistent with his standing among the nations amidst which the Providence of God has permitted him to be cast. An innate pride, a sense of greatness, should actuate all his actions, and, as an American citizen, exercise all those privileges, the want of which have so degraded his oppressed brethren of foreign lands. Let us not despise the freedom we may enjoy; on the contrary, it were wise to seek out its limits, stand firm to that acquired, and improve our condition, lest it be said by oppressive countries, "we seek freedom and love it not."

A. J. C.

April 5th, 1865.

*This word would seem to carry with it a hidden meaning, and should, from its initial letter, signify futurity.

CLERKS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

(HUELFS VEREIN FUER COMMIS.)

This Society was organized about a year ago, with but twenty members, and now numbers two hundred and one paying members, divided into two classes; the first being clerks, salesmen, book-keepers, etc., and the second, principals. The monthly dues for both classes is but one dollar. Active members are entitled to $10 per week in case of sickness, and partial support if thrown out of situations without personal fault. Passive members enjoy the same privileges as the former, with the exception of the two last named cases. The business of the Society is managed by four different Committees, as follows: First, the Committee on Situations. The duty of this committee is to look after vacancies in business houses, and if possible, to place in them members of the Society out of situations, or other applicants, the former always having the preference. Second—Charitable and Sick Committee. The duty of this committee is to care for sick members of the Society, as soon as such are reported, and to support those in want, with or without reference to membership. The Society expended some $300 for charity, the past year. Third—Committee on Finance. The duty of this Committee is to examine the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, and attend to the financial business of the Society in general. They reported at the first annual meeting, $1,311 23 in the treasury, above all liabilities, Fourth—Committee on Entertainments. The duty of this Committee is to take charge of the Library, newspapers, etc., and induce members to give lectures occasionally. The Society has reading rooms, furnished with foreign and domestic newspapers, and is accumulating other reading matter for the information and entertainment of its members.

At the annual meeting held on Saturday evening, April 1st, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term: President, J. Gutte; Vice-President, L. Schwarzschild; Treasurer, M. Weil; Recording Secretary, A. Cohn; Financial Secretary, C. Schneitacher; Committee on Situations, A. Marcus, A. Dallemand, M. Gensberger; Charitable and Sick Committee, E. Arnstein, G. Danzel, F. Steinert; Committee on Finance, E. Schubart, J. Bergman, F. Falkenau; Committee on Entertainments, W. Kaiser, P. Hirschfeld, J. H. Neustadter.

OUR VIRGINIA CITY LETTER.

VIRGINIA CITY, April 3, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—In some of my former correspondence I have spoken at length about our enjoyments here, but I do not believe I have ever done justice to the subject. Cut off, as we are here, from all civilization, our chief pleasure consists in conversing about the untold millions which are buried in the bowels of the mountains, and which are so contemptuously (?) trampled under our feet. But in winter time, when our hills are enveloped in a cloak of dazzling snow, our thoroughfares and roads covered with the very finest knee-deep alkali mud, and our communications with the countries beyond in a very precarious condition, we band together, start societies, give soirees, arrange tea parties, etc., scorning the hoary frost by artificial heat, and whiling the long winter evenings pleasantly away.

Last Saturday but one I had the good fortune to be invited to one of the gayest parties that ever assembled in this *highland* city. The occasion was not exactly of a joyous nature, being a farewell banquet; but who could give way to sadness, if all around is mirth? The human heart craves for pleasures, and often beguiles its sorrows by viewing festive scenes. The President of the Germania Singing Society being about to leave town, concluded to take a public farewell from his numerous friends. For that purpose he rented a large hall, and gathered around him a host of acquaintances and well wishers. The fair sex was also represented by several deities, that deigned to assume mortal shapes and bless the assemblage with their presence. They looked so charming, so temptingly inviting, that the young men took courage to approach them and actually had the audacity to even lead them from their seats, and bidding the music strike up, whirled around the room, dancing, chatting and flattering. Whether the ladies entered heart and soul into the sport, I can't say, but it was apparent that their faces lit up occasionally with a pleasing animation, and they felt as happy as their partners. Several dances having come off satisfactorily, the Germania sang some new pieces with that exquisite artistic skill for which they are so justly celebrated. Punctually at 12 o'clock the music stopped, and lunch was announced. To the surprise of everybody the table, full of the costliest viands and choicest wines, was cleared in an incredible short time; not that the dear angels were anyways in a hurry, but that the "swains" took particular care to shorten the intervening space between the dancing. Again the hall was cleared, several songs were executed, toasts and parting spreches improvised and answered, and the waltz commenced anew, which lasted till about early dawn—a sufficient proof of the efficacy of the arrangements.

Tuesday evening, the much-talked-of actress, Miss Matilda Heron, appeared for the first time on our boards in the play of "The Scarlet Letter." Maguire's Opera House was crowded to its utmost extent; everybody, his wife and child being there. Our audiences are generally very critical, and though awarding the palm to real merit, fail not at the same time to express their dissatisfaction in a clamorous manner when disappointed. The actress, as far as true delineation of character is concerned, really exhibited artistic skill, but the play itself did not gratify the multitude; it was impossible for Miss Heron to display the histrionic merits she undoubtedly possesses. "The Scarlet Letter," however high it may rank as a literary production, lacks stage effect, and is electric as a poor sphere for the ambitious artistic current public having been deprived a [illegible] if it were Australia's treasures, longed for some [illegible] be no means their hunger; they thronged en[illegible] could the eye see, willing to weave the wr[illegible] egion of perpetual brow of fame, to mingle [illegible] with so many others, but "nary" an applause greeted the piece, though Miss Matilda Heron and Frank Mayo were repeatedly encored, owing to their exertions.

Proceeding from the sublime to the ridiculous, your correspondent next dropped in at Musical Hall, where Walter Bray holds nightly forth in eloquent discourses on the "Constitushen of Nye Government," and astonishes the eagerly listening crowd by the immensity of his compassing abilities in the line of "Improvization." If I am not misinformed, some enthusiastic friends of the above named gentleman have applied for a patent or copyright for his celebrated song—"Sandy, will you lend me a Mill,"—and the renowned "International Anti-Literary Society" has awarded him the distinguished title of "P. L." Any ordinary mortal would feel gratified in having reached these high steps in the "ladder of fame," but Walter still keeps climbing on, and at last accounts had caught a glimpse of its culminating points.

As Melodeon celebrities are all the go here, to the detriment of the more legitimate, I cannot refrain from mentioning, that this peculiar taste is owing in a great measure to the insufficiency of support to the stars that occasionally lighten up our elevated city. If fortune once favors us with the appearance of a good actor or actress among us, and the play-loving people hasten to relieve the monotony of everyday life by seeking enjoyment in the theatre, they but indifferently succeed in their object; for the lesser stars will invariably darken the horizon, and obscure the beauty and talent of the one of more magnitude.

Leaving soirees, theatres and melodeons alone, I feel as if I should not have completed my task, did I not mention a very pleasant little occurrence, happening last Sunday, in Nevada Lodge No. 52 I. O. B. B.

The President of that Lodge, who is about leaving the city, acquainted some of his friends of his intention, who no sooner heard of it than they immediately formed a secret organization and vowed to put every impediment in his way, and in case of failure, to make his parting hour as hard as they could.

As a preliminary step, they collected from the members of the Order of B'nai Brith a pretty round sum, and purchased a magnificent gold watch and chain. Sunday evening the Lodge met as usual, transacted different business matters, when, under the head of "good and welfare," the Secretary, Bro. M. Seligman, arose, and in a well-selected speech, tendered the President this munificent gift from the members of Nevada Lodge; not, as the spokesman so eloquently expressed it, as a reward for his faithful services as presiding officer, nor for the interest he manifested in the welfare of the Order, but to present him with a memento of their esteem; to forever remind him of the many friends he had left behind. Accidentally your correspondent's eyes fell upon the inscription of the watch, and he discerned there the words: "Presented by the members of Nevada Lodge No. 52 I. O. B. B. to their President, Jacob Kaplan. Virg., Nevada, April 2d 1865."

It was some time before the President recovered from his astonishment, and when at last his tongue found utterance, his words were frequently interrupted by the tears which streamed down his cheeks. He had hardly expected such treatment at the hands of his brothers; he had come up that evening to preside probably for the last time; he had intended to bid them farewell, to thank them all for the honor they had bestowed on him, the friendship they had awarded him. Whenever the anticipation of parting had come over him in the latter time, he had tried to dispel these gloomy thoughts, by persuading himself he would not be much missed; he thought different now. The poet's words—

"That they who go, are happier
Than those they leave behind,—"

were not verified in him. He almost regretted his resolve to leave them; for more affectionate friends, truer Brothers, in the sense of the word, were not easily to be met with. He thanked them for the costly gift they tendered him, he would foster and cherish it, and ever with pride and gratitude remember the donors. The watch should always remind him of the many pleasant hours he had spent in their society; the chain link his memory forever to this place, to Nevada Lodge and its members. But poorly had he deserved their favor. If he had done his share in promoting the growth of Nevada Lodge, he had but vied with the poorest member in that laudable undertaking. They all had striven for this aim, and the reward of success is due to all alike.

After the President had finished, a recess was declared, and the Brethren all thronged around him to bid him a last farewell. There was the usual amount of hand shaking, the customary congratulations, but they were all uttered by lips that overflowed with the fullness of the heart, they were all the eloquent tribute of friendship and affection. In spite of the cheerfulness the President assumed, it was but too apparent that he really felt sorry to leave his friends, and they in turn shared that feeling with him. Many a hand lingered forgetfully in his, many a wish for his welfare was repeated over and over again. In all, it was an affective scene, and further demonstrations were only prevented by the lateness of the hour.

After the close of the Lodge, the President invited the brethren to accompany him to the house of Brother A. Greenewald, to partake there of a luncheon he had prepared for them. Thither we went, and the parting scenes were renewed with a vigor that left all the good things on the table untouched. Toasts and speeches were brought out, bearing on the occasion. The President thanked the Brethren anew for the respect they had shown him, the esteem they had held him in, and for the many tokens of their frienship and good will towards him. Once more he bid them an affectionate farewell, and everybody from all appearances, to judge, retired to his virtuous couch. But the President was doomed to disappointment, if he had any idea to rest that night, for the Brethren were resolved to pass the last few hours in his company. Scarce had he laid down, when he was awakened by the sweet strains of a Serenading Band, playing "Home, Sweet Home," "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," etc. The music sounded so beautifully, the tones were so plaintive and suggestive, that all present were visibly affected, so much so indeed, that when the President stepped amongst them, many a regretting tear was shed for his departure. Silently the company now divided, their hearts being too full to speak, until somebody suggested to the musicians, to play some lively airs, and through the well-known strains and power of the music, the mirth was soon re-established. After serenading the Vice President, Brother J. A. Moch, and partaking there of a splendid luncheon, the musicians were discharged, but the company only broke up at 5 o'clock A. M. when the stages left. If but half the wishes were realized, which accompanied the President on his voyage, he must verily have a pleasant trip, and a most happy time of it. After seeing Brother Kaplan off, the company dispersed, and everything was quiet again on the Potomac.

NESOP.

U. O. R. M.—At a regular meeting of Pacific Stamm, No. 66, held on Monday last, April 3d, the following members were duly elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term: Edward Zeitfuchs, O. Ch.; M. S. Herzog, U. Ch.; Joseph Brand, B. Ch.; H. Trembe, Recording Secretary; J. Ballon, Financial Secretary. The installation of the same will take place on Monday, April 10th.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE No. 4, I. O. B. B. will hold its regular quarterly session on Sunday, April 16th inst., at Covenant Hall, Sacramento street, near Donohoe & Kelly's Bank. From private sources of information, we learn that business of the greatest importance will be transacted, and it is to be hoped that the interior lodges will be well represented.

MR. THOMPSON, the School Director from the Ninth District, has published a card, in which he makes serious charges against a number of the members of the Board of Education. From a long acquaintance with Mr. T., we are inclined to believe that he has truth on his side. It is about time that the Board of Education should be purified. It is corrupt.

☞ Our friends and merchants in general in the interior, are respectfully informed that we are prepared to execute all kinds of job printing, in English and German, in a style rarely to be excelled, and with prompt dispatch. We solicit a call when visiting the city.

Deutsches Theater.

Mit dem Schauspiel „Die Schule des Lebens" von Dr. Raupach, welches am letzten Freitag über die Bühne ging, schließen die Theater-Vorstellungen, welche seit den letzten drei Jahren unter der Direktion und Regie des Herrn A. Meaubert stattgefunden. Wir gestehen gern zu, das Herr Meaubert als Dirigent unserer deutschen Bühne von seinem Gesichtspunkte aus Tüchtiges geleistet hat, doch hätte bei der großartigen, anhaltenden allgemeinen Betheiligung des deutschen Publikums, diese Bühne schon jetzt auf einer höheren Stufe stehen müssen, als dort, wo sie dieser Herr augenblicklich verwaist zurückgelassen. Es ist wirklich zu bedauern, daß der größte Theil der Herren Theater-Unternehmer nicht Geisteskraft genug besitzen um sich über jene gefährliche Klippe hinwegzuschwingen, woran schon die vielversprechensten Theater-Unternehmungen gescheitert, jene Klippe, welche ihnen von ihren wahren Freunden, oft genug angedeutet wird, doch welche sie nicht sehen wollen —die Klippe der Gefallsucht.— Der wahre, gebildete, denkende Theater-Direktor, wird natürlich suchen seine ihm verliehenen Talente, so passend und reichlich zu verwenden, wie nur möglich, doch wird es seine vornehmste Aufgabe sein, die Kräfte der einzelnen Mieglieder seiner Compagnie hervorzuheben, durch passende Parthien zu stärken und ihnen beim Publikum Anerkennung zu verschaffen. Wo dies nicht der Fall ist (und nur leider zu oft) werden die leitenden Parthien ein Monopol der Direktion und einiger bevorzugten Schauspieler, das Publikum wird ermüdet ein ewiges Einerlei anzusehen, Schlaffheit in der Theaterlust tritt ein, und das Ende des Theater-Trauerspiels naht, zum Bedauern aller Bühnenfreunde, und zur finanziellen Trübsal des Unternehmers. Läge das Theater in Händen von Unternehmern, welche mit der Bühne direkt nichts zu thun, und nur die Wohlfahrt desselben mit eigener finanzieller Berücksichtigung im Auge hätten, so würde eine Bühne wie hier in San Francisco, wo der Theaterfreunde so viele sind, einen nie erwarteten Aufschwung nehmen, und nichts desto weniger für die Unternehmer angenehme finanzielle Resultate liefern.

„Die Schule des Lebens" wurde schon früher hier aufgeführt, ging auch diesmal recht gerundet über die Bühne.

Die beiden Haupt-Parthien lagen in den Händen von Mad. Meaubert (Isaura) und Herrn Niemeier (Don Alphonse.)

Mad. Meaubert konnte sich im ersten Act, welcher den Schlüssel des Ganzen bildet, nicht in ihrem Charakter zurechtfinden. Isaura ist nach der Idee des Dichters als ein verzogenes Kind des Glücks darzustellen, leichtsinnig im guten Sinne des Worts, doch nicht boshaft, welches durch Prüfungen, die das alltägliche Leben der niederen Classen bringt, zu welchem sie durch die Machinationen ihres Vaters, des Königs gezwungen wird, einen Blick in die reelle Welt thut, der sie bisher fremd war; ihre guten halb schlummernden Eigenschaften werden aufgerüttelt, und treten glänzend hervor. Mad. Meaubert gab uns ein unangenehmes, launenhaftes, boshaftes Wesen in dem der Keim alles Schlechten doch nicht des Guten steckte. Die Reihenfolge der Prüfungen wurden von Mad. Meaubert sehr gut durchgeführt.

Herr Niemeier war vollkommen Herr seiner Parthie, und führte dieselbe gut durch.

Die übrigen Parthien waren von geringer Bedeutung und wurden ganz passabel gespielt.

Die Ausstattung des Stückes war ziemlich angemessen.

Mad. Ahlfeld zu deren Gunsten die Vorstellung statt fand, konnte mit dem Ertrag ihrer Ueberrechnung recht zufrieden sein.

Recht sehr bedauern wir daß die beiden Mimen, Herr und Mad. Ahlfeld, mit dem nächsten Dämpfer gleichfalls unsere Küste verlassen; mögen sie überall eine so gute Aufnahme wie hier, und ein gleich dankbares Publikum finden.

Das zweite Subscriptions-Concert der „San Francisco Philharmonic Society" fand gestern Abend in Maguires Akademie of Musik vor recht vollem Hause statt. Die Orchestermusik wurde ausgezeichnet gut durchgeführt, wie es auch von so trefflichen Musikern nicht anders zu erwarten stand. Miss Lizzie Allen, eine junge Dame, welche in diesem Concerte zum erstenmale auftrat, hat eine hübsche Altstimme und zeigte auch gute Schule, nur war die Debutantin etwas befangen. Sie wurde durch da capo's belohnt. Das Violinsolo des Herrn Louis Schmidt erntete, und mit Recht, großen Beifall. Das Concert fiel im Ganzen genommen recht zufriedenstellend aus.

Grundeigenthum - Verkauf. Die HH. Cobb & Sinton werden am Sonnabend den 22. d. Mts. in ihrem Verkaufslokal No. 406 Montgomerystraße 400 der best gelegenen Bauplätzen mit Kredit von 1—2 Jahren verkaufen, welche je in dieser Stadt offerirt wurden. Die Folsomstraße Omnibusse fahren bis auf wenige hundert Fuß an dem Platze. Leute, welche eine gute Heimathstätte billig erwerben wollen, sollten nicht verfehlen, dem Verkaufe beizuwohnen.

Am 25. April werden bei Jone's und Bendixen an Californiastraße eine Anzahl unreklamirter Waaren versteigert, um die Fracht- und Storage kosten zu bezahlen. Kaufleute werden gewiß diese Gelegenheit nicht vorübergehen lassen, billig einzukaufen.

— Es wird den Damen San Franciscos und der Umgegend lieb sein zu erfahren, daß Herr M. Berkowitz in seinem „Pariser Cloak Store," No. 626 Sacramentostraße ein prachtvolles Lager der modernsten Damenmäntel ausgestellt hat, welche er zu billigen Preisen verkauft. Näheres besagt die Anzeige.

— Wir verweisen auf die Karte der HH. Stemmler & Russell in einer anderen Spalte d. Bl. Die Herren zeigten uns einige Proben ihrer Arbeit und wir sind gewiß, daß dieselben an Schönheit nicht an dieser Küste übertroffen werden können. Stemmler & Russell verfertigen die Polirarbeiten an Jacob Zech's Pianos.

— Kaufleute vom Lande machen wir auf das immense Waarenlager der HH. Tobin Bros & Davisson an Batterystraße, Ecken Sacramento und Halleck aufmerksam. Die Firma hat jetzt ihre Frühjahrssendungen von Europa und den Staaten erhalten und verkauft zu den billigsten Marktpreisen. Näheres gibt die Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte d. Bl.

New Advertisements.

Opera Hall,

Süd-Ost Ecke von Pine und Montgomery Straße.

Die Unterzeichneten haben obigen Saloon käuflich übernommen und laden daher alle ihre Freunde und Bekannte ergebenst ein, sich am

Samstag Abend, den 8. April,

einzufinden, um der feierlichen

Einweihung

beizuwohnen und einen

Großartigen Lunch

zu vertilgen.

Indem wir nur die besten Getränke und Cigarren führen und solche selbst ohne Hülfe von Mädchen serviren, sowie zwei ausgezeichnete Billards aufgestellt haben, so hoffen wir, daß alle unsere Gäste einen vergnügten Abend verbringen werden.

Um zahlreichen Besuch bitten

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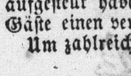

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I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

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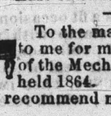

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Music! Music!

The undersigned, Leader of the Sixth (German) Regiment Band, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Parades, Excursions, Serenades, etc., and supply any number of Musicians, with or without Uniform, at the shortest possible notice, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he is in receipt of all the new and popular Music of the day. All orders left at the Castle Saloon corner Montgomery and Market streets, or at Gray's Music Store, Clay street, will be promptly attended to.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

ap7 FRED'K KRAUS.

New Advertisements.

Electrical Psychology

AND

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DR. H. A. BENTON OF NEW YORK, WILL commence a SERIES OF LECTURES to the Ladies and Gentlemen of San Francisco,

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AT PLATT'S HALL,

In which will be explained the apparently mysterious and truly wonderful discovered science of Electrical Psychology, or Science of the Mind, and the Magnetic Influence upon the System for amusement; also, with proper direction, for the curing of disease. He will illustrate the wonderful phenomena upon such persons in the audience as are willing and found susceptible. Having been for many years eminently successful in the Eastern States, he hopes to have a good opportunity to display his skill here.

Admission.....50 Cents.
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FREE LECTURE to Ladies on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 6th and 8th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Platt's Upper Hall.

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No mark—508 PIECES IRON PIPE, ex steamer Constitution, March 20th, 1863.
P A Vandercook—1 BARREL, ex steamer Sonora, May 29th, 1863.
J S & Co—2 BALES, ex steamer Golden City, November 27th, 1863.
W D R—2 BOXES, ex steamer Golden City, November 27th, 1863.
Geo Weddekia—1 BOX, ex steamer Golden City, November 27th, 1863.
J A Lockwood—2 BOXES, ex steamer Golden City, November 27th, 1863.
I R (the R in diamond)—1 BOX, ex steamer St. Louis, January 31st, 1864.

By order of OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. S. Co.

San Francisco, April 5, 1865.

Spring Importations

1865.

Tobin Bros. & Davisson,

IMPORTERS,

Are Receiving a Full and Complete

LINE OF GOODS,

From Eastern and European Markets.

..VIZ..

Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Hosiery and Gloves;
White Goods;
Linen Handkerchiefs;
Embroideries and Laces;
Millinery Goods;
Pocket Cutlery;
Perfumery;
Yankee Notions;
Small Wares, Etc.;

To which they invite the attention of the trade.

TOBIN, BROS. & DAVISSON,

Battery street, corner Sacramento & Halleck.

ap7

New Advertisements.

FIRST ANNUAL

Ball

IN HONOR OF THE

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RED MEN,

U. O. R. M.

IN CALIFORNIA,

TO BE HELD AT

Platt's Music Hall,

..ON..

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1865.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Samuel Pollack,	A. Feukhausen,	F. Putzman,
J. B. Reinhardt,	Charles Metzler,	Charles Lohr,
Samuel Brodek,	L. Schulze,	H. J. Meyers,
A. B. Louis,	Charles W. Lonier,	H. Winkle,
William Green,	B. B. Steinbrink,	H. Heimburg.

mr31

ITALIAN OPERA.

SIGNOR EUGENIO BIANCHI RESPECTfully informs his friends and the public that having engaged a

FULL ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE,

Consisting as follows:

SIGNORA ELVIRA BRAMBILLA,
Prima Donna Assoluto,

Late of La Scala, Milan, and the Academy of Music, New York.

SIGNOR MORELLI, Baritone;
SIGNOR BARILLI, Basso;
SIGNOR CARMINI, Tenore;
SIGNOR CHARLES, Tenore;
SIGNOR RONCOVIERI, Baritone

To whom will be added

SIGNORA GIOVANINA BIANCHI,
and SIGNOR BIANCHI,

Making the Company the largest and most effective ever in California.

30 Chorus--Enlarged Orchestra, Etc.,

Together with the following repertoire:

Ballo in Maschera, Elisir d'Amore, Don Giovanni, I Lombardi, Il Trovatore, La Traviata, La Favorita, Faust, Lucrezia Borgia, Ernani, Lucia di Lammermoor, La Sonnambula, Il Poliuto, Norma, Riggoletto, Don Pasquale and I Masnadieri.

☞ The books for a subscription season of twelve nights at the Metropolitan Theatre, will open at that establishment on the 25th of March.

Full Particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. Burril at the box office, Theatre. mr24

BERT'S NEW IDEA,

COMMERCIAL ST., ABOVE KEARNY.

SHERIDAN CORBYN.....Manager.
C. WILLIAMS.....Stage Manager
L. MUNDWELLER.....Conductor

GRAND RE-OPENING.

The public are respectfully informed that this popular place of amusement, after having been thoroughly renovated and re-fitted, Is Now Open, with the following Favorite Artistes:

Senorita Maria,
The Celebrated Spanish Danseuse.
Miss Amanda Lee,
The Beautiful and Accomplished Performer.
Mr. C. Williams,
The Ethiopian Comedian and Comic Singer.
Harry Spriggs,
Eccentric Ethiopian Comedian and Dancer.
W. H. Vincent,
The Talented Interlocutor, (late of White's Serenaders, New York.)
MISS LIZZIE HUDSON, the Talented Vocalist.
PETE STERLING, Dancer and Pantomimist.
Laura Maynard,
The Charming Vocalist and Comedienne.
T. Bree,
The Unrivalled Banjo Player and Vocalist.
NED DEAVES, Ethiopian Comedian.
JAMES KENDAL, L. MUNDWELLER, M. MUNDWELLER, HARRY SPAULDING, W. DORMAN, A. DAVIS, W. YELLOTT, J. TOBEY,
AND THE EXCELSIOR BRASS BAND.

Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents
Gallery.....25 cents
Private Boxes.....$2 50 and $3

ap7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Cloaks, Cloths, Silks,

GIMPS, AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FOR SALE

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

AT

M. BERKOWITZ'S PARIS CLOAK STORE.

626 SACRAMENTO STREET.

JONATHAN KITTREDGE,

PHŒNIX WORKS,

NOS. 6 and 8 BATTERY STREET,

Near Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors and Shutters, Bank Vaults and Monitor Safes, Gratings, Balconies, Bolt and Bridge Work, and

All Kinds of General Blacksmithing.

We particularly call the attention of Bankers and others to the MONITOR SAFES and VAULTS—an article long sought for in California—great care being taken in the manufacture of these Safes relative to their strength against the designs of wily burglars. mr31

New Advertisements

Travelers Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES AGAINST

ACCIDENTS

OF

Every Description.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, Vice-President.

Ten Dollars Annual Premium

Will insure $5,000 against accidental loss of life while traveling by any public conveyance.

Twenty Dollars Premium

Secures a policy for $5,000, and also $25 per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.

Fifty Dollars Premium

Secures a full policy for $5,000 and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policies for $500, with $3 per week compensation, can be had for $6 per annum, or any other sum between $500 and $5,000 at proportionate rates.

Special and hazardous risks taken at special and hazardous rates.

No medical examination required.

Agents in the principal towns and cities.

RODNEY DENNIS.....Secretary.
ROBERT H. MAGIL,
General Agent, San Francisco, Cal.
L. B. DELL, City Agent.
I. FRANK, Solicitor.
HENRY A. PALMER, Actuary.

OFFICE, with the Phoenix of Hartford, S. W Cor. Montgomery and Commercial Sts.

Entrance 603 Commercial Street, nearly opposite the United States Branch Mint.

mr24

THE WILLOWS

S. WIMMER & CO., Proprietors.

The Finest Suburban Retreat Near the City.

THE HOTEL OF THIS POPULAR AND Fashionable Place of Public Resort, has been so far completed as to enable the Lessee to open its Saloon and beautifully shaded Grounds for visitors, to be kept permanently open thereafter. The Grove has been culled and trimmed: the Flower Beds replanted and cultivated into fragrant bloom; the Aquarium replaced, with the addition to its former feathered collection, of four elegant Black Australian Swans. The proprietor has also added a large collection of birds.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY, TEN PIN ALLEYS, AND THE SHUFFLE BOARDS HAVE BEEN REPLACED.

THE FLYING HORSES For Children

Are in readiness to perform daily duty.

Ample Stabling is attached to the premises, attended by polite and watchful grooms.

GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE WILLOWS

Will occur on the 2d of April.

When the Billiard Room, the Lodging Apartments, Restaurant and Ladies' Refreshment Saloon will be in readiness for occupancy. In the meantime ladies, gentlemen and children visiting the grounds will find ample entertainment and amusement. mr29

M. STERN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

No. 226 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

L. FELDMANN & CO.,

Successors to H. Doppman & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

WOOD

AND

WILLOW WARE,

Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Baskets, Mats, Blacking Rope, Cordage, Twine, Bird Cages, Children's Gigs, Toy Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c., &c., of every description.

Also on hand a large assortment of DRUG TWINE and all sorts of FINE ENGLISH TWINE. We are in regular receipts of FINE EASTERN BROOMS which we sell at low prices.

78 Pearl street, New York. | 211 & 213 California st San Francisco.

n13 tf

LEAF TOBACCO!

By different Clipper Ships from New York.

200 Cases Connecticut

Wrappers, Binders and Fillers,

100 BALES HAVANA TOBACCO,

Superior quality,

For Sale by

CHARLES DUISENBERG & CO.,

205 CALIFORNIA STREET, Cor. Front.

mr9-1m

New Advertisements.

Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft,

von New York.

Einbezahltes Garantie Capital

$200,000.

Die einzige deutsche Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft in den Ver. Staaten.

Versicherungs-Summen in Gold bezahlt.

Board of Referenees fuer Californien:
J. H. Donahue, firma Donahue, Ralston & Co.
C. F. Mebius, Praes. A. D. U. G
J. W. Brittain, importeur.
Elie Lazard, firma Lazard freres.
Edward Vischer, Consul fuer Oesterreich
Henry Seligman, firma Seligman & Co.
Friedrich Roeding, firma Lynch & Roeding.
Dr. Staub, Dr. Regensburger, Dr. Huard, } untersuchende Aerzte.

Bernhard Gattel, General-Agent

Office: 519 Montgomery strasse, San Francisco.

Agentur des Norddeutschen LLOYDS.

Regelmaessige Directe Postdampfschiffahrt zwischen

Bremen, Havre, und New York, via Southampton.

Bernhard Gattel, Agent.

Wechsel

auf alle Plaetze Europa's im Besonderen

London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort a. M., Coeln, Leipzig, Hamburg, Wien, Bremo Maunheim, Koenigsberg, Darmstadt, Prag, Posen, Danzig, Augsburg, Muenden, Breslau, Stuttga und allen groesseren Staedten Deutschlands sind haben bei

Bernhard Gattel, 519 Montgomery Strasse.

Vollmachten,

zur Einziehung von Erbschaften oder Forderungen, sowie **Schenkungs-Urkunden** werden ausgefertigt durch

Bernhard Gattel, 519 Montgomery Strasse.

☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwaelten und Geschaeftshaeusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstaedten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschaefte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlaessig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plaetzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu regulren u. s. w.

Bernhard Gattel, 519 Montgomery Strasse

Passage-Scheine

fuer die Reise von **Bremen und Hamburg** via New York, zu haben bei

Bernhard Gattel 519 Montgomery Strasse

Gelder

in Summen von fuenf Dollars und aufwaerts und

Packete

werden nach allen Plaetze Europa's besorgt und deren puenkliche Ablieferung garantirt von

ap20 tf Bernhard Gattel,

Golden Gate Brewery.

CHAS. METZLER, Proprietor,

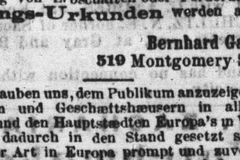
GREENWICH STREET,

Between Powell and Mason,

mr31-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST PREMIUM,

Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute Fair San Francisco, September, 1864.



ROBERT LIDDLE & CO.,

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM

418 Washington St., Near the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO.

GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS,

And Importers of all classes of

SPORTING TACKLE,

Constantly on hand, GUNS from the first makers of London, viz: Wm. Greener, Wm. Moore, Moore & Harris, Redfern, Hollis & Son and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Carbines on the Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, Remington's and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharp's Wesson's, Ballards, Spencer's, and Henry's Patent Breech-loading Rifles.

☞ Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand. ☜

We are the only authorized Agents for the "GREENER" GUNS on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Authorized Agents for HENRY'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Fishing Rods, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Trout and Salmon Flies.

And all descriptions Sporting and Fishing Tackle.

LINES, of all sizes, Cotton, Hemp, Linen, Silk, and China Grass; Drinking Cups, Spring Hooks, Flasks, Floats, Sinkers, Spears, Gut Leaders, and everything appertaining to the Fishing Tackle Trade.

☞ Orders, wholesale and retail, filled and forwarded promptly. mr10

DRAFTS ON

London,
Hamburg,
Bremen,
Berlin,
Frankfort.

In Sums to Suit,

BY

MORRIS SREYER,

526 Washington street,

mr31-3m

Music Furnished

BY

N. BALLENBERG,

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, ETC.

ORDERS LEFT AT

H. SCHUHMANN'S CIGAR STORE,

Cor. Kearny and California Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

mr31

[COPY.]

Telegraphic Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1865.

To BADGER & LINDENBERGER, Agents for CHICKERING & SON'S PIANOS:—Engage the best Hall for GOTTSCHALK'S Concerts. We start on the 3d of Avril.

E. MUZZIO.

mr31

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—To-night, Mrs E. J. Dean will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit. The new play of "The Magnolia" will be given, in which Mr. Charles Wheatleigh and the entire dramatic company of the establishment will appear.

EUREKA THEATRE.—Several new accessions from the East, add materially to the attractiveness of the performances at this house.

NEW IDEA.—Manager Bert has this popular theatre under way again. The programme nightly presented is immense. Senorita Maria's dancing is exceedingly pretty, and seems to please. Miss Lizzie Hudson, and Pete Sterling are among the attractions.

HOMESTEADS.—An opportunity is now offered for a person with limited means to secure a home. Cobb & Sinton advertise a large number of lots, conveniently located, to be sold at auction on the 22d inst. on such accommodating terms as to place it within the reach of the poorest man in the community to make a provision for his family. See Advertisement.

NEW HOUSE.—Mr. Goldsmith has opened an establishment at 318 Kearny street, between Pine and Bush, where he keeps all sorts of choice fancy goods, trimmings, etc., which for excellence and beauty cannot be surpassed. Mr. Goldsmith invites a call from all his old friends, to inspect the elegant, tasty and attractive assortment of articles which he offers at unprecedentedly low prices.

SPRING GOODS.—Tobin Bros. & Davidson are receiving general invoices, embracing gents' furnishing and hosiery goods, millinery goods, cutlery, small wares, etc., which are displayed at their premises on Battery street, corner of Sacramento and Halleck.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.—On the 25th of this month Messrs. Jones & Bendixen will vend at public sale, a quantity of unclaimed goods, which are ordered to be disposed of for the payment of freight and charges. A rich prize might be got by a venture in the lottery.

REMOVAL.—Constantino Grosso, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith, has removed from No. 131 Sutter street, to No. 615 Sansome, between Washington and Jackson. He guarantees his work as neat and durable, and his charges are really moderate.

Traveler's Insurance Company —Die beste Garantie für die Sicherheit dieser Gesellschaft, und die Vortheile die dieselbe barbietet, ist der Umstand, daß fast ein jeder Versicherungs-Agent in den Vereinigten Staaten eine Police für sein eigenes Leben in dieser Gesellschaft genommen hat. Wenn wir sehen, daß eine Versicherungs-Gesellschaft, von Leuten, deren ausschließliches Geschäft daß der Versicherung ist, einen solchen Beweis ihres Vertrauens erhält, da können wir nicht zaudern dieselbe als zuverlässig und gut verwaltet anzuerkennen.

Im Laden der Herren E. Keil u. Co., No. 631 Washingtonstraße, „Maguire's Opera House" gegenüber, findet man das reichhaltigste Lager aller Arten Grocerien, worauf wir, wegen des kommenden „Pesach" unsern südischen Hausfrauen besonders aufmerksam machen.

Wenn Kleinhändler gute Hüte, Mützen u. s. w. billig einkaufen wollen, so sollten sie das Geschäftslokal des Herrn M. Stern, 226 Batterystraße besuchen und dort ihre Auswahl treffen.

Gute Gelegenheit Geld zu machen.—100,000 der besten New Yorker Cigarren, im Werthe von $35 per 1,000, werden zu $25 im Ganzen oder in Partien von 6,000 an verkauft bei E. Lauenburger, No. 509 Clay Straße, nahe Sansome, Zimmer No. 2.

Holz- und Weiden-Waaren.—Wir machen unsere Leser auf die Anzeige der Herren Feldmann & Co., Händlern in Holz- und Weiden-Waaren, 211 und 213 California Straße, besonders aufmerksam. Die genannte Firma bezieht ihre Waaren direct von den Fabrikanten im Osten und verkaufen dieselben zu den billigsten Preisen.

Ein gut passendes Hemd von bester Qualität und zum billigen Preise kann man stets in der Hemden-Niederlage der Herren Ward u. Co., 323 Montgomerystraße, finden.

Die besten und billigsten Seiden und andere Zeuge findet man bei M. Friedländer, No. 2 Montgomerystraße, Ecke Market.

ASTONISHING!

NEW SYSTEM AT

M. FRIEDLANDER'S

No. 2 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Corner of Market.

The undersigned begs the Ladies and Public of San Francisco and vicinity to call at his place of business, No. 2 Montgomery street, corner of Market, where they will find it to be the real truth and no humbug, that in spite of all the other retailers, he will sell all articles belonging to the dry goods line TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE, because all his goods are imported direct from Europe. His system is entirely new, only in fact ONE PRICE and No SECOND WILL BE TAKEN. Therefore be sure to call in and satisfy yourselves of the truth, at

M. Friedlander's,

☞ No. 2 MONTGOMERY STREET, ☜

Corner of Market. ja20-3m

GREAT BARGAINS!

CLOTHING.

S. HAAS & CO.,

428 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,

Are Selling their Large Stock of

Fashionable Clothing,

...AND...

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

...AT...

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.

☞ Call and Examine them. mr24-tf

Howe's Prize Medal

SEWING MACHINES

ELIAS HOWE, JR., THE ORIGINAL INventor of the Sewing Machine was awarded the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Recently held at London, over 250 kinds of Sewing Machines entered for competition from all parts of the world. This is the greatest triumph of the age, and all who have an opportunity to ascertain their merits are satisfied that they are the most perfect in Mechanism and simplest in construction of any machine yet produced, being easily understood, not at all liable to get out of repair and are very durable. They are adapted to all grades of work, and make a perfect

Lock Stitch,

Alike on both sides of the fabric. Every one should see the

HOWE MACHINE,

Before purchasing. We have also the

New England Machines

Of the latest improved pattern. Price $15. Liberal inducements offered to agents.

DEMING & CO.,

No. 3 Montgomery street, Masonic Temple, S. F.

mr31 General Agents for the Pacific Coast

ALAMEDA FERRY.

San Francisco and Alameda Railroad.

THROUGH TO SAN LEANDRO BY BOAT AND CARS.

From Co er Broadway and Davis Streets.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 15, 1865, until further notice, will leave daily as follows (excepting on Sundays, when the first trip each way will be omitted):

From San Francisco,	From Alameda.	From San Leandro.
	5.50 A. M.	
7.15 A. M.	7.40 A. M.	7.20 A. M.
9 A. M.	9.20 A. M.	9 A. M.
11.15 A. M.	11.35 A. M.	11.15 A. M.
2 P. M.	2.20 P. M.	2 P. M.
4.30 P. M.	4.45 P. M.	4.30 P. M.
P. M.		

All the above trips run through to San Leandro, excepting the 6 o'clock P. M. trip from San Francisco.

A commodious and safe carriage-way at each landing, free of charge.

Live stock taken at reduced rates.

ALFRED A. COHEN,

mr24-1m General Superintendent.

WM. P. TAAFFE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Dry Goods,

107 Battery Street,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE,

(REESE'S BLOCK.) fe10-t

ODEUM!

Mission St., Mission Dolores.

The Best Suburban Place of Amusement Near the City.

EVERY SUNDAY

CONCERT & BALL!

WE HAVE FITTED OUT THE ABOVE beautiful place, with every convenience for

PARTIES, PIC-NICS, &C.,

Being able to accommodate upwards of 5000 persons. Families who wish to spend a pleasant day in a beautiful garden near the city, will find this the only suitable place.

ALL KINDS OF REFRESHMENTS

Served at the shortest notice.

The Garden is fitted up with Superior Gymnastic Apparatus for Adults and Children.

☞ The Omnibus Railroad Cars leave on week days, the corner of Washington and Sansome streets every 15 minutes; on Sundays, every 5 minutes, at the same place, and at the corner of Third and Market streets.

jul7-tf H. A. SIEGFRIED & M. C. JAPP.

FRESH

Field,
Fruit,
Tree,
Flower,
and
Garden

SEEDS!

AT

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.'S

SEED WAREHOUSE,

No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Sansome.

1000 Pounds Mangle and Sugar Beet.
500 Ruta Baga Turnip.
500 Long Orange Carrot ect. etc.,
CLEAN ALFALFA CLOVER.
Red and White Dutch Clover.
Red Top Grass Seed.
Timothy Grass Seed.
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.
Orchard, Rye Grass Seed, etc.

Our stock of all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds is the largest in this State, and selected with the most scrupulous care by the most experienced growers in the United States and Europe. Merchants having orders, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Dealers will please send their orders direct to us, by Mail or Express. Liberal discount to the trade. mr24

מצות

THE COSMOPOLITAN

Matzoth Bakery,

No. 26 DUPONT STREET,

CORNER OF GEARY.

The undersigned call the attention of the Hebrew Population in this city as well as on this coast to the fact that we will bake Matzoth for Pesach. We have engaged the services of Mr. Weiner, who is well known for the strict observance of his religious duties as Shomer.

Orders from the country may be addressed to

SCHWEITZER, STIEFEL & CO.,

Sacramento street, near Front.

LEVI STRAUSS,

Sacramento street.

☞ We will also bake a variety of ... Cakes and Confectionery, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

The Place of Business is No. 30 Kearny street, between Post and Market.

☞ We invite the public especially to call and witness the operation of baking our Matzoth.

fe17-2m A. PATEK & COHN.

Christian Eichel

PRACTICAL

UPHOLSTERER,

AND

DEALER IN FURNITURE,

108 FOURTH STREET, Near Mission.

All kinds of Bedding and Mattrasses made to order.

Special attention paid to Spring Mattrasses.

fe10-3m

PACIFIC MUSEUM

...OF...

ANATOMY & SCIENCE.

Museum Building,

PINE STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME STREETS.

Admission - - One Dollar.

fe24

RUSSIAN MANUFACTORY OF PAPIROS.

(CIGARETTES), BY

THEODOR ALEXANDROWITZ STAHL,

(LATE FROM ST. PETERSBURG.)

No. 928 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

I CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC and especially of the Country Dealers, to my Home Manufactured Russian Papiros, which surpass in quality all imported Cigarettes.

The real Papiros can be known by my signature on the package, etc.

Orders from the country solicited.

Great inducements offered to the trade.

To be had at all first-class cigar stores in this city. THEODORE ALEXANDROBITZ STAHL,

fe10-3m 928 Clay Street.

Dell, Cranna & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. TAYLOR & CO.)

511½, 513 & 515 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO:

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY Merchants and Dealers to the following goods, per late arrivals, all of which we offer at

REDUCED PRICES:

15,725 Galls. Sylvic Illuminating Oil,
10,040 Galls. Downer's Kerosene Oil,
3,,825 Galls. Ardesco Oil,
1,575 Galls. Pure Lard Oil, Jewell & Harrison's
1,235 Galls. Machinery Oil.
1,000 Galls. Neatsfoot Oil.

Also the Finest Assortment of

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, GLOBES, &c

40,000 Chimneys, Assorted,
9,000 Assorted Coal Oil Burners,
578 Gross Coal Oil Wicks.

Dealers in the above goods are invited to examine our stock before making their purchases elsewhere.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

DELL, CRANNA & CO.,

511½, 513 and 515 FRONT STREET, Between Washington and Jackson. mr10-3m

105 Battery Street, 105

DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO.,

..MANUFACTURERS OF..

RIBBONS, Etc.,

WOULD INFORM THE TRADE THAT they have opened a Branch of their business at

No. 105 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Where they will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of

BONNET RIBBONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
SILK, THREAD, AND CHENILLE NETS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

105 BATTERY STREET, 105

mr10

EAST INDIA

Tea Store.

DEALERS IN

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK

TEAS,

COFFEES, SUGARS AND CHOCOLATES,

ALL KINDS OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Selected with care for Family Use.

NO. 631 WASHINGTON STREET,

Opposite Maguire's Opera House,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

On Hand, Groceries for מצה.

mr31 E. KEIL & CO.

LOUIS SCHMIDTZ,

Teacher of Music,

113 POWELL STREET,

Near O'Farrell, SAN FRANCISCO.

mr31-3m

☞ INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY ☜

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.

Office, Southwest Cor. of Montgomery and California Sts.,

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $300,000.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

Adams, Blunn & Co., Lumber Dealers;
Jonas Adler, of Simon Dinkelspiel & Co.;
Zechariah Amos, of Amos, Phinney & Co.;
J. Adelsdorfer, of Adelsdorfer Bros.;
John Bell, of Kennedy & Bell;
James T. Boyd, Attorney at Law;
A. J. Bowie, Physician;
J. Baum, of J. Baum & Bro.;
J. H. Baird, Merchant;
J. A. Donohoe, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co;
Dickinson & Gammans, Merchants;
J. S. Doe, of B. & J. S. Doe;
Thomas Day, Merchant;
W. W. Dodge, of Dodge & Phillips;
L. Dinkelspiel, of Simon, Dinkelspiel & Co.;
Charles Dahlman, of Charles Dahlman & Co.;
Jas. E. Damon, of J. E. Damon & Co.;
Leon Ehrman, Merchant;
John B. Felton, Attorney at Law;
J. Greenebaum, of H. Cohn & Co.)
Adam Grant, of Murphy, Grant & Co;
Goddard & Co., Pacific Iron Works;
A. Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Bros.;
H. Greenberg, Real Estate;
S. Goldsmith, of Elfelt, Weil & Co.;
B. Hamburger, of B. Hamburger & Bro
Isaac Hecht, of Hecht Bros. & Co.;
Helbing, Greenebaum & Co., Merch'ts
Moses Heller, of M. Heller & Bro.
Jennings & Brewster, Merchants;
A. Kline, of Kline & Co;
A Kentfield, Lumber Dealer;
A Kahn, Merchant;
John Landers, Insurance Agent;
J Lankershim, Real Estate;
D O Mills, Bank of California;
C Meyer, of C Meyer & Co;
John R Mead, Merchant;
A W Macpherson, Lumber Dealer;
Wm. Menderson, of Wm. Menderson & Co;
H Neustadter, of Neustadter Bros;
J P Newmark, Merchant;
N P Perine, of N P P rine & Co;
Henry B Platt, President, Occidental Insurance Company;
D L Phillips, of Dodge & Phillips;
Solomon Rich, of S. Rich & Bros.
Wm. C Ralston, Bank of California,
Michael Reese, Real Estate;
John N. Risdon, of Coffee & Risdon,
John Sime & Co, Bankers;
Jacob Scholle, of Scholle Bros;
Louis Sloss & Co., Real Estate;
Morris Speyer, Merchant;
J Seller, of Goldstein, Seller & Co;
Levi Strauss & Co., Merchants;
Martin Sachs, of L & M Sachs;
A J Stevenson, Real Estate;
Wm. Steinhart, of W & I Steinhart;
J. Schreiber, of J & C Schreiber;
S Silverberg, Real Estate;
C H Sherman, of William K Vanderslice & Co;
A M Simpson, Lumber Dealer;
B Schweitzer, of Schweitzer, Stiefel & Co;
S Sweet, Merchant;
S P Taylor, of S P Taylor & Co;
N Van Bergen, of John Van Bergen & Co;
Horace Webster, Real Estate,
Isaac Wormser, of Wormser Bros;
M Waterman, Merchant.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 13 of April 1865.

April 13, SACRAMENTO, Wm. H. Hudson, Capt.

From Folsom street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co.

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Wholesale and Retail Groceries, Provisions, Wines and Liquors, Ship's Stores, Etc., Etc.

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NO. 425 & 427 BATTERY STREET

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STEEL COLLARS

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

White as snow and light as linen. Have been worn in Europe and the Eastern States by everyone, for the last three years. They are readily cleaned with soap and water in a few minutes.

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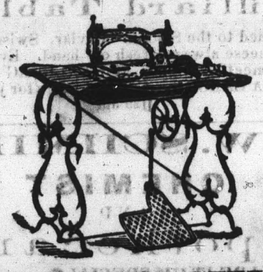

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They make a firm lock stitch or an elastic stitch. They gather and sew on at the same time.

Are easy running and the most rapid sewer yet produced.

Don't fail to examine them, or send for a circular and samples of sewing.

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OPPOSITE THE LICK HOUSE.

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Having taken the First Premium at the Mechanics' Fair,

Would respectfully invite his friends and the public in general to his newly established

GARDENS AND NURSERIES,

Where he has on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, a large collection of

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Between Clay and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

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Oils! Oils!

10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINseed Oil;
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10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.

100 Tons, in wood and tin.

PAINTS.

50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

GLASS.

5,000 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.

500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by

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THESE SHIRTS HAVE BEEN CELEBRATED for quality, workmanship, and perfect fit for the last ten years, in the Eastern States and are too well known to need any comment. Try and you will be satisfied with price, etc.

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